

3114 BC - Mythical Creation Date - The Mesoamerican Long Count Calendar

East side of stela C, Quirigua with the mythical creation date of 13 bak'tun, 0 katun, 0 tun, 0 uinal, 0 k'in, 4 Ahau 8 Cumku - August 11, 3114 BCE in the [proleptic Gregorian calendar](#).

3500-3100 BC - Earliest known chemical evidence of barley beer - Zagros

Mountains of western Iran (McGovern, Patrick, *Uncorking the Past*, 2009, ISBN 978-0-520-92723-2, pp. 64-71)

3150 - 2890 BC - The First Dynasty of [ancient Egypt](#) (Dynasty Ist) covers the first series of Egyptian kings to rule over a unified Egypt. It immediately follows the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt, possibly by [Narmer](#), and marks the beginning of the [Early Dynastic Period](#), a time at which power was centered at [Thebes](#).

Information about this dynasty is derived from a few monuments and other objects bearing royal names, the most important being the [Narmer Palette](#) and [Narmer Macehead](#), as well as the [Siloa](#) and [Qa's](#) king lists.^[a] No detailed records of the first two dynasties have survived, except for the [Siloa](#) and [Qa's](#) king lists.^[a] The king list covers the period from the Old Kingdom back thousands of years into the predynastic period. It chronicles these mythical kings until the time of the god [Horus](#), who is said to have given the throne to the human king [Menes](#). Then, hundreds of rulers are listed up to the 30th dynasty.

The rows of compartments, containing inscriptions summarizing the main events of a particular year, are each separated by the Hieroglyphic [was](#), signifying a royal year of the king. However, it is likely that the stone actually refers to biennial cattle censuses, rather than the actual number of years that the king reigned. The Palermo Stone also records that copper smelting was already taking place, and copper statues were being created in the 2nd Dynasty (about 2890-2686 BC). It also documents a number of early gods, such as [Horus](#), a fertility god and symbol of male potency, and [Heryshef](#) ([Anaphis](#)), also a fertility god usually represented in the form of a ram, or ram-headed man.

The Stone also contains a record of fifty ships that brought wood from an unknown region outside of Egypt during the reign of [Sneferu](#). It is a good source of information on [Sneferu](#), also describing military expeditions such as campaign in Nubia that resulted in the capture of 7,000 slaves and 200,000 head of cattle. These types of campaigns probably resulted in the disappearance of the local Nubian culture known as the A Group. It also tells of his campaigns against the Libyans, and quarrying expeditions to the Turquoise mines of the Sinai.) The account in [Manetho's](#) [Aegyptiaca](#) contradicts both the archaeological evidence and the other historical records: Manetho names nine rulers of the First Dynasty, only one of whose names matches the other sources, and offers information for only four of them.^[a] [Egyptian Hieroglyphs](#) were fully developed by then, and their shapes would be used with little change for more than three thousand years.

[Human sacrifice](#) was practiced as part of the funerary rituals associated with all of the pharaohs of the first dynasty.^[a] It is clearly demonstrated as existing during this dynasty by burials being buried near each pharaoh's tomb as well as animals sacrificed for the burial. The tomb of [Djer](#) is associated with the burials of 338 individuals.^[a] The people and animals sacrificed, such as donkeys, were expected to assist the pharaoh in the afterlife. For unknown reasons, this practice ended with the conclusion of the dynasty.

3000 BC - City of Uruk (modern day Iraq) were paid by their employers in beer, (George, Alison (June 22, 2016). *The world's oldest evidence of beer is found in Iraq*. *Live Science*). During the building of the great pyramids in Giza Egypt, each worker got a daily ration of four to five litres of beer which served as both nutrition and refreshment that was crucial to the pyramids construction. *Pharaoh, Egypt* (August 2015). *The Urban Archaeologist*: Indianapolis)

3,000 BC - The ninth Mandala of the [Rigveda](#), also called the Soma Mandala, has 114 hymns, entirely (although Griffith marks 9.5 as dedicated to the [Aśvins](#)) devoted to Soma Pādvāmā, "Purifying Soma", the sacred potion of the [Vedic religion](#). Similar to [Mandala 8](#), it cannot be dated within the relative chronology of the [Rigveda](#) as a whole; dealing with the Soma cult, a practice reaching back into [Proto-Indo-Iranian](#) times (late 3rd millennium BC), some of its hymns may contain the very oldest parts of the [Rigveda](#), while other hymns may be rather recent relative to the other books. As with book 8, each hymn should be studied independently, since the Soma Mandala was not compiled by the redactors in its preserved form on grounds of authorship or clan affiliation, but topically, grouping the Soma hymns.

2900 BC - A Mesopotamian lapis lazuli pendant

3000- 2500 BC - Enlil and Ninlil or the Myth of Enlil and Ninlil or Enlil and Ninlil: The begetting of Nanna is a [Sumerian creation myth](#), written on [clay tablets](#) in the mid to late 3rd millennium BC. (Enlil)His wife was [Ninlil](#) ("Great Lady"), who bore him [Utu/Shamash](#) ("Sun") and [Inanna/Ishtar](#) (the goddess of the planet [Venus](#)).



The vessels of Peribsen show the notation 'nṯ-sṯt' ('tribute of the people of [Sethrois](#)'), whilst Sekhemib's inscriptions have the notation 'nṯ-khsut' ('tribute of the desert nomads').



Cow, William et al. (2014). *Ancient Egyptians at Play Board Games Across Borders*. *London: Bloomsbury*, pp. 10-16. ISBN 978-1-85143-732-2

Hart, W. & L.T. (2003). *Art with History: Discoveries of the Tomb Site* (1979-2003). *Minneapolis: University of Minnesota*, p. 102.

Beck, David (1988). *The First State: Egypt from Predynastic to Old Kingdom*. *Princeton: Princeton University Press*.

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2800~2200 BC - Catacomb Culture Ukraine and Southern Russia-

Introduced Corded pottery, profuse use of polished battle axes, parallels with Atlantic culture - including provoked cranial deformations, provide a link to the east

Paul, P.J. (2007). *The Neolithic of Europe*. *Cambridge University Press*, p. 114. ISBN 978-0-521-86213-3. Published 2010-10-01.

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god. The name of the Egyptian moon-god *Suten/Sin* is usually spelled as *“SNTN”*, or simply with the numeral *30*, *“XXX”*.
 2900-1759 BC - Mari - Ancient *Semite* city in *Syria*. Its remains constitute a *tell* located 11 kilometers north-west of *Abu Kamal* on the *Euphrates* river western bank, some 130 kilometers southeast of *Palestine*. It flourished as a trade center and hegemonic state between 2900 BC and 1759 BC. As a purposefully built city, the existence of Mari was related to its position in the middle of the Euphrates trade route; this position made it an intermediary between *Sumer* in the south and the *Levant* in the west. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mari>

2613-2589 BC - Sneferu (also read Snefru or Snofru), well known under his *Hellenized* name *Sotis* (by *Manetho*), was the founding *monarch* of the *4th dynasty* during the *Old Kingdom*. Estimates of his reign vary, with for instance *The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt* suggesting a reign from around 2613 BC to 2589 BC, a reign of 24 years, while *Rolf Krauss* suggests a 30-year reign, and *Stadelmann* a 48-year reign. He built at least three *pyramids* that survive to this day and introduced major innovations in the design and construction of pyramids in *Ancient Egypt*.

2600 BC - Oldest Papyrus 'Wadi el-Jard Papyri' about pyramid construction. Its hieroglyphs record the quarrying at *Tura*, near *Cairo*, of limestone blocks which were "probably used for the external casing of the Great Pyramid," speculate *Talbot* and *Marsaud* when discussing their discoveries. The fragments also describe the transportation of the limestone blocks over the course of two or three days along the Nile by boat, and through a system of canals, to a construction site on the Giza plateau, which the fragments call "the Horizon of Khufu," an allusion to the Great Pyramid. There are descriptions of workers' pay, and the bringing of sheep to feed the workers at the Giza site. Covering a span of several months during the 27th year of Pharaoh *Khufu*'s (also known as *Cheops*) 4th Dynasty reign, it lists in time-table, two-column form "various activities related to the construction of the Great Pyramid of Khufu at Giza and the limestone quarries on the opposite bank of the Nile." <https://www.britannica.com/topic/ancient-egypt/ancient-egyptian-pyramids>

2575 BC - (pige figure) Princess *Nefertabet*'s *funerary slab stela*, from Egypt's *4th dynasty*

2540 BC - (pige figure) *Slab stela* from *mastaba* tomb of *Itjer* at *Giza*, *4th Dynasty*, 2543-2435 BC. *Itjer* is seated at a table with slices of bread, shown vertical by convention. *Egyptian Museum, Turin*

2400 BC - first documented *Circumcision* in art form by

the Egyptians. Found in an Egyptian tomb built for *Ankhmehor* in *Saqqara* and dating to around 2400 B.C., this image displays an Egyptian *circumcision*.

2400 BC - Cuneiform list of Sumerian Deities with *Enlil* first (in the top right), represented by the sign of a sun disc

2400 BC - Statue of *Eblul*

a 25th-century BC statue of the praying figure of *Eblul*, superintendent of the ancient city-state of *Uruk* in eastern *Saba*. Close-up of the lapis lazuli inlays in the 25th-century BC *Statue of Eblul*

2350 BC Pyramid texts expressing desire for *immortality* The Pyramid Texts are a collection of ancient Egyptian religious texts from the time of the *Old Kingdom*. Written in *Old*

2100 BC - The *Epic of Gilgamesh* is an *epic poem* from ancient *Mesopotamia* that is often regarded as the earliest surviving great work of literature. The literary history of *Gilgamesh* begins with five *Sumerian* poems about "Gilgamesh" (Sumerian for "Gilgamesh"), king of *Uruk*, dating from the *Third Dynasty of Ur* (c. 2100 BC)

2100 BC - The "libation vase of Gudea" with the dragon *Mushdusu*, dedicated to *Ningishzida* The caduceus is interpreted as depicting the god himself. →

The Coffin Texts are a collection of ancient Egyptian funerary spells written on coffins beginning in the First Intermediate Period. They are partially derived from the earlier Pyramid Texts, reserved for royal use only, but contain substantial new material related to everyday desires, indicating a new target audience of common people. Ordinary Egyptians who could afford a coffin had access to these funerary spells and the pharaoh no longer had exclusive rights to an afterlife.[1][2]

42 Negative Confessions (Papyrus of Ani)

From the Papyrus of Ani.

I have not committed sin.
 I have not committed robbery with violence.
 I have not stolen.
 I have not slain men and women.
 I have not stolen grain.
 I have not purloined offerings.
 I have not stolen the property of the gods.
 I have not uttered lies.
 I have not carried away food.
 I have not uttered curses.
 I have not committed adultery.
 I have made none to weep.
 I have not eaten the heart (i.e., I have not grieved uselessly, or felt remorse).
 I have not attacked any man.
 I am not a man of deceit.
 I have not stolen cultivated land.
 I have not been an eavesdropper.
 I have slandered no man.

I have not been angry without just cause.
 I have not debauched the wife of any man.
 I have not debauched the wife of [any] man, (repeats the previous affirmation but addressed to a different god).
 I have not polluted myself.
 I have terrorized none.
 I have not transgressed [the Law].
 I have not been wrath.
 I have not shut my ears to the words of truth.
 I have not blasphemed.
 I am not a man of violence.
 I am not a sterner up of strife (or a disturber of the peace).
 I have not acted (or judged) with undue haste.
 I have not slain my cattle belonging to a god.
 I have not multiplied my words in speaking.

I have wronged none, I have done no evil.
 I have not worked witchcraft against the King (or blasphemed against the King).
 I have never stopped [the flow of] water.
 I have never raised my voice (spoken arrogantly, or in anger).
 I have not cursed (or blasphemed) God.
 I have not acted with evil rage.
 I have not stolen the bread of the gods.
 I have not carried away the *khentu* cakes from the spirits of the dead.
 I have not snatched away the bread of the child, nor treated with contempt the god of my city.
 I have not slain the cattle belonging to the god.[2][3]

Weighing of the Heart Book of the Dead written on papyrus showing the "Weighing of the Heart" in the Duat using the feather of *Maat* as the measure in balance

Egyptian, the pyramid texts were carved on the walls and sarcophagi of the pyramids at *Saqqara* during the 5th and 6th Dynasties of the *Old Kingdom*. The oldest of the texts have been dated to between ca.

2400-2300 BC.[1] Unlike the later Coffin Texts and Book of the Dead, the pyramid texts were reserved only for the pharaoh and were not illustrated.[2] Following the earlier *Palermo Stone*, the pyramid texts mark the next-oldest known mention of *Osiris*, who would become the most important deity associated with afterlife in the *Ancient Egyptian religion*.[3]

2400 BC - The *Osiris tale* is the most elaborate and influential story in *ancient Egyptian mythology*. It concerns the murder of the god *Osiris*, a primeval *king of Egypt*, and its consequences. *Osiris*'s murderer, his brother *Set*, usurps his throne. Meanwhile, *Osiris*'s wife *Isis* restores her husband's body, allowing him to posthumously conceive a son with her. The remainder of the story focuses on *Horus*, the product of the union of *Isis* and *Osiris*, who is at first a vulnerable child protected by his mother and then becomes *Set*'s rival for the throne. Their often violent conflict ends with *Horus*'s triumph, which restores *order* to Egypt after *Set*'s unrighteous reign and completes the process of *Osiris*'s resurrection. The myth, with its complex symbolism, is integral to the Egyptian conceptions of kingship and *succession*, conflict between order and disorder, and especially death and the *afterlife*. It also expresses the essential character of each of the four deities at its center, and many elements of their worship in *ancient Egyptian religion* were derived from the myth.

2500 BC - ebla tablets - 1/2 now lost.

- And telling of first city of early 'bright place, guidance place' - creation story and original 'tower of babel' - egyptologist david noli
- Creation of language, emerging point of 3 humans, hunter gatherer sheep herding,
- Translation and creation story origin
- Show that beer was produced in the city Dummer, Stanley, 2007, p.141

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/ancient-egypt/ancient-egyptian-pyramids>

2270 BC - List of the victories of *Rimush*, king of *Akkad*, upon *Abalgamash*, king of *Marhashi*, and upon *Hamtemonumental* inscription, ca. 2270 BC

2270-2255 BC - The *Manishtushu Obelisk* is a *stone*, four-sided *stele*. The stele is *columnar*-shaped, as well as it narrows upward to its (damaged) top, in a *papyrus-bundle* form. The obelisk was made by *Manishtushu*, son of *Sargon the Great*, of the *Akkadian Empire*, who ruled circa 2270-2255 BC.

"From mountain beyond the Taurus and (Parthian Gulf) he took black stones; he loaded [them] on boats and docked [them] on the quay at *Akkad*. He fashioned his statue [and] dedicated [it] to Enlil." The obelisk text is a *legal record* that records the distribution of four parcels of land, in large estates, and its allotment to his officers, for his control of *Susa*.

2254-2218 BC - Victory Stele of Naram-Sin →

2144 - 2124 BC - During the time of *Rudea* (2144-2124 BC), many hymns to *Nanabue* appeared showing her in an elevated position in the pantheon. She was the widely worshipped goddess of social justice. She nurtured orphans, provided for widows, gave advice to those in debt, and took in refugees from war-torn areas.

2100 BC - Impression of the *cylinder seal* of *Hasbamer*, *governor* of *Uruk* ca. 2100 BC. The seated figure is probably king *Uch-Sargur*, bestowing the governorship on *Hasbamer*, who is led before him by a *lucuma* (protective goddess). *Sin/Hanna* himself is indicated in the form of a crescent.



2100 BC - King Shulgi "Now, I swear by the sun god *Utu* on this very day - and my younger brothers shall be witness of it in foreign lands where the sons of *Sumer* are not known, where people do not have the use of paved roads, where they have no access to the written word - that I, the firstborn son, am a fashioner of words, a composer of songs, a composer of words, and that they will recite my songs as heavenly writings, and that they will bow down before my words..."

King Shulgi (c. 2100 BC) on the future of Sumerian literature. The Electronic Text Corpus of Sumerian Literature is based at the University of Oxford. Its aim is to make accessible, via the World Wide Web, over 400 literary works composed in the Sumerian language in ancient Mesopotamia during the late third and early second millennia BC. <http://etcs.scripps.ox.ac.uk/index1.htm> <http://etcs.scripps.ox.ac.uk/>

~ 2000 BC - Hymn to Sky God *Enlil* - The hymn develops by relating *Enlil* founding and creating the origin of the city of *Nippur* and his organization of the earth.^[3] In contrast to the myth of *Gilgamesh* where the city exists before creation, here *Enlil* is shown to be responsible for its planning and construction, suggesting he surveyed and drew the plans before its creation:



"When you mapped out the holy settlement on the earth, You built the city *Nippur* by yourself, *Enlil*. The *Kur*, your pure place, in the *Dunurki*, in the middle of the four quarters of the earth, you founded it. Its soil is the life of the land (*Sumer*)."
 The hymn moves on from the physical construction of the city and gives a description and veneration of its *etico* and moral code:

"The powerful lord, who is exceedingly great in heaven and earth, who knows judgement, who is wise. He of great wisdom takes his seat in the Djemat. In princelyship he makes the Isis, the great place, come forth radiantly. In Hippius, the 'bond of heaven and earth', he establishes his place of residence. The City - its panorama is a terrifyin radiance. To him who speaks mightily it does not grant life. It permits no imical word to be spoken in judgement no improper speech, hostile words, hostility, and unswervingness, no evil, oppression, looking askance, acting without regard, slandering, arrogance, the breaking of promises. These abominations the city does not permit. To evil and wicked man do not escape its hand. The city, which is bestowed with steadfastness. For which righteousness and justice have been made a lasting possession."¹⁰



1919-1875 - Goddess Seshat, ca. 1919-1875 B.C.E., 52.129 [Brooklyn Museum](#)
Seshat, under various spellings, was the Ancient Egyptian goddess of wisdom, knowledge, and writing. She was seen as a scribe and record keeper, and her name means she who achieves (i.e. she who is the scribe), and is credited with inventing writing. She also became identified as the goddess of accounting, architecture, astronomy, astrology, building, mathematics, and geometry. These are all professions that relied upon expertise in her skills. She is identified as Seshat-Aub in some late texts.¹⁰

In art, she was depicted as a woman with a seven-pointed emblem above her head. It is unclear what this emblem represents.¹⁰ Pharaoh Tutmosis III (1479-1425 BCE) called her Sefket-Abwy (She of seven points). Spell 10 of the Coffin Texts states "Seshat opens the door of heaven for you."¹⁰

1800-1750 BC - The Burney Relief
(Queen of the Night)



1806-1802 BC - Sobekneferu (sometimes written 'Hefenusebi') was an Egyptian woman reigning as pharaoh after the death of her brother Amenemhat III. She was the last ruler of the Twelfth dynasty of Egypt and governed Egypt for almost four years from 1806 to 1802 BC.¹⁰ Her name means "The beauty of Sobek." Sobekneferu was the first known woman reigning as pharaoh for which there is confirmed proof.

1800-1200 BC - Srubna Culture
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Srubna_culture
Occupied area along above north shore of black sea
→ 800 BC Commentaries <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cimmerians>
1809-1706 BC - Shamshi-Adad I - an Amorite who had conquered lands across much of Syria, Anatolia, and Upper Mesopotamia for the Old Assyrian Empire

1754 BC - 1721 BC - Assyrian imperial propaganda proclaimed the supremacy of Ashur and declared that the conquered peoples had been abandoned by their gods.

1800 BC Sumerian/Mesopotamian Tablet - Hymn to Ninkasi
1646 BC - Atra-Hasis Tablets/Epic

- Flood Story,
- Epic of Gilgamesh taking a few from
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atra-Hasis>

1810-1750 BC - Hammurabi - the 6th king of the first Babylonian dynasty. The Annals of the Code of Hammurabi - one of the earliest surviving codes of law in recorded history - Hammurabi (left) standing, depicted as receiving his law from the sun god Shamash (or possibly Marduk)

The Code of Hammurabi is the longest surviving text from the Old Babylonian period.¹⁰ The code has been seen as an early example of a fundamental law, regulating a government - i.e., a primitive constitution.¹⁰ The code is also one of the earliest examples of the idea of conservation of innocence, and it also suggests that both the



accused and accuser have the opportunity to provide evidence.¹⁰

The code consists of 282 laws, with scaled punishments, adjusting "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" (lex talionis)¹⁰ as graded depending on social status, of slave versus free man.¹⁰ Nearly one-half of the code deals with matters of contract, establishing, for example, the wages to be paid to an ox driver or a surgeon. Other provisions set the terms of a transaction, establishing the liability of a builder for a house that collapses, for example, or property that is damaged while left in the care of another. A third of the code addresses issues concerning household and family relationships such as inheritance, divorce, paternity, and sexual behavior. Only one provision appears to impose obligations on an official; this provision establishes that a judge who reaches an incorrect decision is to be fined and removed from the bench permanently.¹⁰ A few provisions address issues related to military service.

Example laws in Hammurabi's code

(Text taken from Harper's translation, [readable on Wikisource](#))

- § 18 - If any one steal cattle or sheep, or an ox, or a pig or a goat, if it belong to a god or to the court, the thief shall pay thirtyfold therefor; if they belonged to a freed man of the king he shall pay tenfold; if the thief has nothing with which to pay he shall be put to death.
- § 21 - If a man make a breach in a house, they shall put him to death in front of that breach and they shall thrust him therein.
- § 25 - If a man open his canal for irrigation and neglect it and the water carry away an adjacent field, he shall measure out grain on the basis of the adjacent fields.
- § 59 - If a man cut down a tree in a man's orchard, without the consent of the owner of the orchard, he shall pay one-half mase of silver.
- § 168 - If a man set his face to dishonour his son and say to the judges: "I will dishonour my son," the judges shall inquire into his antecedents, and if the son have not committed a crime sufficiently grave to cut him off from sonship, the father may not cut off his son from sonship.
- § 169 - If he have committed a crime against his father sufficiently grave to cut him off from sonship, they shall condone his first (offence). If he commit a crime a second time, the father may cut off his son from sonship.
- § 195 - If a son strike his father, they shall cut off his fingers.
- § 196-201 - If a man destroy the eye of another man, they shall destroy his eye. If one break a man's bone, they shall break his bone. If one destroy the eye of a freeman or break the bone of a freeman he shall pay one-half mase of silver. If one destroy the eye of a man's slave or break a bone of a man's slave he shall pay one-half his price. If a man knock out a tooth of a man of his own race, they shall knock out his tooth. If one knock out a tooth of a freeman, he shall pay one-third mase of silver.
- § 218-219 - If a physician operate on a man for a severe wound with a bronze lancet and cause that man's death; or open an abscess (in the eye) of a man with a bronze lancet and destroy the man's eye, they shall cut off his fingers. If a physician operate on a slave of a freeman for a severe wound with a bronze lancet and cause his death, he shall restore a slave of equal value.
- § 229-232 - If a builder build a house for a man and do not make its construction firm, and the house which he has built collapse and cause the death of the owner of the house, that builder shall be put to death. If it cause the death of a son of the owner of the house, they shall put to death a son of that builder. If it cause the death of a slave of the owner of the house, he shall give the owner of the house a slave of equal value. If it destroy property, he shall restore whatever is destroyed; and because he did not make the house which he built firm and it collapsed, he shall rebuild the house which collapsed from his own property (i.e., at his own expense).

1800 BC - A green jasper seal with Cretan hieroglyphs. 1800 BC

1629 - 1628 BC - The London Medical Papyrus is an ancient Egyptian papyrus in the British Museum, London, England. The writings of this papyrus are of 61 recipes, of which 25 are classified as medical the remainder are of magic.¹⁰ The

medical foci of the writing are skin complaints, eye complaints, bleeding,¹⁰ predominantly with the intent of preventing epidemics through magical methods and burns.¹⁰ The papyrus was first published in 1912 in Leipzig by Holger Krause.¹⁰



The papyrus is also known as BM EA 10059.¹⁰

The papyrus is linked to fallout from the Hyksos Age Spartan volcanic eruption, also referred to as the Minoan eruption,¹⁰ dated to 1629-1628 BCE.¹⁰

1600 BC - The Edwin Smith Papyrus is an ancient Egyptian medical text, named after the dealer who bought it in 1862, and the oldest known surgical treatise,¹⁰ on trauma. This document, which may have been a manual of military surgery, describes 48 cases of injuries, fractures, wounds, dislocations and tumors.¹⁰ It dates to Dynasty 18-17 of the Second Intermediate Period in ancient Egypt, c. 1600 BCE.¹⁰ The Edwin Smith papyrus is unique among the four principal medical

papyri in existence¹⁰ that survive today. While other papyri, such as the Ebers Papyrus and London Medical Papyrus, are medical texts based in magic, the Edwin Smith Papyrus presents a rational and scientific approach to medicine in ancient Egypt.¹⁰ In which medicine and magic do not conflict. Magic would be more prevalent had the cases of illness been mysterious, such as internal disease.¹⁰

The Edwin Smith papyrus is a papyrus 4.68 meters or 15.3 feet in length. The recto (front side) has 377 lines in 17 columns, while the verso (back side) has 92 lines in five columns. Aside from the fragmentary outer columns of the scroll, the remainder of the papyrus is intact, although it was cut into one-column pages some time in the 29th century.¹⁰ It is written right-to-left in hieratic, the Egyptian cursive form of hieroglyphs, in black ink with explanatory glosses in red ink. The vast majority of the papyrus is concerned with trauma and surgery, with short sections on gynecology and cosmetics on the verso.¹⁰ On the recto side, there are 48 cases of injury. Each case details the type of the injury, examination of the patient, diagnosis and prognosis, and treatment.¹⁰ The verso side consists of eight magic spells and five prescriptions. The spells of the verso side and two incidents in Case 8 and Case 9 are the exceptions to the practical nature of this medical text.¹⁰ Generic spells and incantations may have been used as a last resort in terminal cases.¹⁰

1600 BC - The Nebrax Sky Disk - The cluster of dots in the upper right portion of the disk is believed to be the Pleiades.



1550 BC - The Ebers Papyrus, also known as Papyrus Ebers, is an Egyptian medical papyrus of herbal knowledge dating to c. 1550 BC.

The Ebers Papyrus is written in hieratic Egyptian writing and contains the most voluminous record of ancient Egyptian medicine known. The scroll contains some 700 magical formulas and remedies. It contains many incantations meant to turn away disease-causing demons and there is also evidence of a long tradition of empiricism. The papyrus contains a "treasure on the heart". It notes that the heart is the center of the blood supply, with vessels attached for every member of the body. The Egyptians seem to have known little about the kidneys and made the heart the meeting point of a number of vessels which carried all the fluids of the body—blood, tears, urine and semen. Mental disorders are detailed in a chapter of the papyrus called the Book of Hearts. Disorders such as depression and dementia are covered.



Confucius is traditionally credited with having authored or edited many of the **Chinese classic texts** including all of the **Five Classics**, but modern scholars are cautious of attributing specific assertions to Confucius himself. **Axioms** concerning his teachings were compiled in the **Analects** but only many years after his death.

Confucius's principles had a basis in common Chinese tradition and belief. He championed strong family loyalty, **ancestor veneration**, and respect of elders by their children and of husbands by their wives. He also recommended family as a basis for ideal government. He espoused the well-known principle "Do not do to others what you do not want done to yourself", the **Golden Rule**.

Confucius is also a traditional deity in **Taoism**.

A portrait of Confucius by the **Tang dynasty** artist **Wu Daozi** (680–740)

550 BC - King Darius

Controlled 44% of world population

8th, 7th in the line of

The Achaemenid Empire during Darius's reign controlled the largest fraction of the world's population of any empire in history. Based on historical demographic estimates, Darius ruled over approximately 50 million people, or at least 44% of the world's population

Not much writing survives history, but it can be estimated humans humans invented language in 50k, the collaboration of individuals the creation of "tools" and then the subsequent alteration of ancient facts to tell a story in attempt to control a population

The Behistun Inscription (also Bisotun, Bistun or Bisutun; **Persian**: کتیبه بیستون, **Old Persian**: Bagastana, meaning "the place of god") is a multilingual inscription and large **rock relief** on a cliff at **Mount Behistun** in the **Kermanshah Province** of **Iran**, near the city of **Kermanshah** in western **Iran**.



Modern-day picture of the inscription

Authored by **Cyrus the Great** sometime between his coronation as king of the **Persian Empire** in the summer of 522 BC and his death in autumn of 486 BC, the inscription begins with a brief autobiography of Darius, including his ancestry and lineage. Later in the inscription, Darius provides a lengthy sequence of events following the deaths of **Cambyses the Great** and **Cambyses II**, in which he



fought nineteen battles in a period of one year (ending in December 521 BC) to put down multiple rebellions throughout the Persian Empire. The inscription states in detail that the rebellions, which had resulted from the deaths of Cyrus the Great and his son Cambyses II, were orchestrated by several impostors and their co-conspirators in various cities throughout the empire, each of whom falsely proclaimed kingship during the upheaval following Cyrus's death.

Darius the Great proclaimed himself victorious in all battles during the period of upheaval, attributing his success to the "grace of **Ahura Mazda**".

The inscription includes three versions of the same text, written in three different **cuneiform script** languages: **Old Persian**, **Elamite**, and **Babylonian** (a variety of **Akkadian**). The inscription is to **cuneiform** what the **Rosetta Stone** is to **Egyptian hieroglyphs**—the document most crucial in the **decipherment** of a previously lost **script**.

The inscription is approximately 15 metres high by 25 metres wide and 100 metres up a **limestone** cliff from an ancient road connecting the capitals of **Babylonia** and **Media** (**Ecbatana** and **Ecbatana**, respectively). The Old Persian text contains 414 lines in five columns; the Elamite text includes 512 lines in eight columns, and the Babylonian text is in 112 lines. The inscription was illustrated by a life-sized bas-relief of **Darius the Great**, holding a **bow** as a sign of kingship, with his left foot on the chest of a figure lying on his back before him. The figure is reputed to be the pretender **Gaumata**. Darius is attended to the left by two servants, and nine one-meter figures stand to the right, with hands tied and rope around their necks, representing conquered peoples. **Faravahar** floats above, giving his blessing to the king. One figure appears to have been added after the others were completed, as was Darius's beard, which is a separate block of stone attached with **iron pins** and **lead**.

599-527 BC - **Mahavira** - The 24th and last tirthankara (Maker of the River-Crossing, saviour, spiritual teacher. Tirthankara signifies the founder of a **tirtha** which means a fordable passage across the sea of interminable births and deaths (called **samsara**)) of present half-cycle

According to **Jain cosmology**, in each half of the cosmic time cycle, exactly twenty-four tirthankaras grace this part of the universe.

559 BC - 651 AD Zoroastrianism was the dominant world religion during the Persian empire and was that the most powerful world religion at the time of Jesus.

556 - 539 BC - King Nabonidus of Babylonia - the Nabonidus Cylinder(s) from Sippar and from Ur (4 in total)

539 BC - fall of Babylon to the Persian king Cyrus the Great

In 539 BCE, exiled Judeans were permitted to return to Judah & the Cyrus Cylinder - "new human rights declaration" (unsubstantiated human rights claims, it's assumed the "freedom of religion" by his captured is propaganda... declares himself to have been chosen personally by Marduk, who assured his victory Babylonian texts talk of the foundation of Eridu by the god Marduk as the first city, "the holy city, the dwelling of their [the other gods] delight". <https://www.britannica.com/place/Cyrus-Cylinder>



539 BC. THE BUSINESS OF MARRIAGE

<http://www.ancient.eu/article/3880/>

Contrasted with romantic love and a couple sharing their lives together, however, is the "business side" of marriage and sex. **Herodotus** reports that every woman, at least once in her lifetime, had to sit outside the **temple of Isis (Isis)** and agree to have sex with whatever stranger chose her. This custom was thought to ensure the fertility and continued prosperity of the community. As a woman's virginity was considered requisite for a marriage, it would seem unlikely that unmarried women would have taken part in this and yet Herodotus states that "every woman" was required to. The practice of sacred prostitution, as Herodotus describes it, has been challenged by many modern-day scholars but his description of the bride auction has not. Herodotus writes:

Once a year in each village the young women eligible to marry were collected all together in one place; while the men stood around them in a circle. Then a herald called up the young women one by one and offered them for sale. He began with the most beautiful. When she was sold for a high price, he offered for sale the one who ranked next in beauty. All of them were then sold to be wives. The richest of the Babylonians who wished to wed bid against each other for the loveliest young women, while the commoners, who were not concerned about beauty, received the uglier women along with monetary compensation. All who liked might come, even from distant villages, and bid for the women. This was the best of all their customs but it has now fallen into disuse (Histories 2:196).

In the language of the **Sumerians**, the word for "love" was a compound verb that, in its literal sense, meant "to measure the earth," that is, "to mark off land". Among both the Sumerians and the Babylonians (and very likely among the Assyrians as well) marriage was fundamentally a business arrangement designed to assure and perpetuate an orderly society. Though there was an inevitable emotional component to marriage, its prime intent in the eyes of the state was not companionship but procreation; not personal happiness in the present but communal continuity for the future (275-276).

This was, no doubt, the "official" view of marriage and there is no evidence to suggest that a man and woman decided to simply get married on their own (although there is evidence of a couple living together without marrying). **Bertman** writes, "Every marriage began with a legal contract. Indeed, as Mesopotamian law stated, if a man should marry without having first drawn up and executed a marriage contract, the woman he 'married' would not be his wife...every marriage began not with a joint decision by two people in love but with a negotiation between representatives of two families" (276). Once the marriage contract was signed in the presence of witnesses, the ceremony could be planned.

The wedding ceremony had to include a feast in order to be considered legitimate. The course of the marriage process had five stages which needed to be observed in order for the couple to be legally married:

1. The engagement/marriage contract;
2. Payment of the families of the bride and groom to each other (the dowry and bride-price);
3. The ceremony/feast;
4. The bride moving to her father-in-law's home;
5. Sexual intercourse between the couple with the bride expected to be a virgin on her wedding night and to become pregnant.

If any of these steps was not performed, or not performed properly (such as the bride not becoming pregnant), the marriage could be invalidated. In the event the bride turned out not to be a virgin, or could not conceive, the groom could return her to her family. He would have to return her dowry to her family but would get back the bride-price his family had paid.



THE ENGAGEMENT

Special attention was paid to the engagement. **Bertman** notes: Engagements were serious business in **Babylonia**, especially for those who might have a change of heart. According to **Herodotus** the Code, a suitor who changed his mind would forfeit his entire deposit (betrothal gift) and bride-price. If the prospective father-in-law changed his mind, he had to pay the disappointed suitor double the bride-price. Furthermore, if a suitor persuaded the father-in-law to change his mind, not only did the father-in-law have to pay double, but the suitor wasn't allowed to marry the daughter. These legal penalties acted as a potent deterrent against changes of heart and a powerful incentive for both responsible decision making and orderly social behavior (276).

These incentives and penalties were particularly important because young people in Mesopotamia, as young people in the present day, did not always wish to comply with their parents' wishes. A young man or woman might well feel more attracted to the "best match" chosen by their parents. A poem featuring the goddess Ishtar, known for her penchant for "love" and doing as she pleased, and her lover Dumuzi, is thought to illustrate the problems parents had in guiding their children, daughters in particular, in proper conduct resulting in a happy marriage (although, as Ishtar and Dumuzi were a very popular couple in religious and secular **literature**, it is doubtful that young people interpreted the poem in the same way their parents may have). The scholar **Jean Bottéro** describes the work, pointing out how Ishtar was encouraged to marry the successful farmer god Enkidu but loved the shepherd god Dumuzi and so chose him. Bottéro writes: She furiously left the house, like an amorous teenager, to go to meet her beloved beneath the stars, "which sparkled as she did", then to daily bewitch his carcasses and suddenly wonder, seeing the night advance, how she was going to explain her absence and loneliness to her mother: "Let me go! I must go home! Let me go, Dumuzi! I must go! /What lie shall I tell my mother? /What lie shall I tell my mother? And Dumuzi suggests an answer: she will say that her girl companions persuaded her to go with them to listen to music and dance (109).

570 - 495 BC - Pythagoras of Samos, "Pythagoras the Samian", or simply Πυθαγόρας; Πυθαγόρας in **Ionian Greek**; c. 570 - c. 495 BC ^[14] was an **Ionian Greek philosopher, mathematician, and putative founder of the Pythagorean movement**. He is often revered as a great mathematician and scientist and is best known for the **Pythagorean theorem** which bears his name. $A^2+B^2=C^2$ (squared)+C(squared) While the theorem that now bears his name was known and previously utilised by the **Babylonians** and **Indians** - there are about 180,000 recorded cuneiform sources in the **British Museum** alone. **Pythagoras** (founder of one of the Pythagorean Theorem is discussed by A. Huxford, *The Pythagorean Theorem and 'Theorem'* - *Journal of the London Mathematical Society*, 1999, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022244899000000> **Pythagoras** (founder of one of the Pythagorean Theorem is discussed by A. Huxford, *The Pythagorean Theorem and 'Theorem'* - *Journal of the London Mathematical Society*, 1999, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022244899000000>



The Table of Opposites of **Pythagoras** is the oldest surviving of many such tables propounded by philosophers. **Aristotle** is the main source of our knowledge of the Pythagorean table.

Here follows a rough translation of the Table of Opposites, although like all translations the precise meaning does not necessarily carry over from the original Greek. For example, "crooked" has connotations in English that it may lack in the original.

- finite, infinite
- odd, even
- one, many
- right, left
- rest, motion
- straight, crooked
- light, darkness
- good, evil
- square, oblong

Some sources add:

- male, female

Another belief attributed to Pythagoras was that of the "harmony of the spheres". Thus the planets and stars moved according to mathematical equations, which corresponded to musical notes and thus produced a symphony. ^[23]

Boetius (1894), wrote (page 2614): ^[24]

medical theories as part of the ancient medical concept of **humors**, that four **body fluids** affect human **personality traits** and **behaviors**. Later discoveries in **biochemistry** have led modern medicine science to reject the theory of the four temperaments, although some **personality type** systems of varying scientific acceptance continue to use four or more categories of a similar nature. Modern medical science has rejected the theories of the four temperaments, though their use persists as a metaphor within certain psychological fields.^[1]

Classical	Element	Adler ^[1]
Melancholic	Earth	Avoiding
Phlegmatic	Water	Getting
Sanguine	Air	Socially useful
Choleric	Fire	Ruling



450 BC - The Gortyn Code, The Great Code - a legal code that was the



codification of the civil law of the ancient Greek city-state of Gortyn in southern Crete. The Great Code is written in the Doric dialect and is one of a number of legal inscriptions found scattered across Crete but curiously, very few non-legal texts from ancient Crete survive. The whole corpus of Cretan law may be divided into three broad categories: the earliest (i. Civ. IV 1-46, ca. 600 BCE to ca. 525 BCE) was inscribed on the steps and walls of the temple of Apollo Pythios, the next a sequence, including the Great Code, written on the walls in or near the agora between ca. 525 and 400 BCE (i. Civ. IV 47-140), followed by the laws (i. Civ. IV 141-150).



The code deals with such matters as disputed ownership of slaves, rape and adultery, the rights of a wife when divorced or a widow, the custody of children born after divorce, inheritance, sale and mortgaging of property, ransom, children of mixed (slave, free and foreign) marriage and adoption. The code makes legal distinctions between different social classes. Free, wet, slave and foreigner social statuses are recognized within the code. Rape under the code is punished with fines. The fine is largely determined by the difference in social status between the victim and the accused. A free man convicted of raping a wet or a slave would receive the lowest fine; a slave convicted of raping a free man or female would warrant the highest fine. Adultery is punished similarly to rape under the code but also takes into consideration the location of the crime. The code dictates higher fines for adultery committed within the household of the female's father, husband or brother, as opposed to another location. Fines also depend on whether the woman has previously committed adultery. The fines are levied against the male involved in the adultery, not the female. The code does not provide for the punishment of the female. Divorce and marriage rights

DOCUMENT, (John Gowers, The Gortyn Laws in The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Greek Law, pp. 309-317)

Origins and

The code provides a measure of protection for individuals prior to their trial. Persons bringing suit are prohibited from seizing and detaining the accused before trial. Violations are punishable by fines, which vary depending on the status of the detained individual.

Rape and adultery

Rape under the code is punished with fines. The fine is largely determined by the difference in social status between the victim and the accused. A free man convicted of raping a wet or a slave would receive the lowest fine; a slave convicted of raping a free man or female would warrant the highest fine.

Adultery is punished similarly to rape under the code but also takes into consideration the location of the crime. The code dictates higher fines for adultery committed within the household of the female's father, husband or brother, as opposed to another location. Fines also depend on whether the woman has previously committed adultery. The fines are levied against the male involved in the adultery, not the female. The code does not provide for the punishment of the female.

Divorce and marriage rights

In the larger sense, the Dead Sea Scrolls manuscripts from additional Judean Desert sites, which go back as far as the 8th century BCE to as late as the 11th century CE.^[1]



The texts are of great historical, religious, and linguistic significance because they include the second-oldest known surviving manuscripts of works later included in the Hebrew Bible canon, along with apocryphical and extra-biblical manuscripts which preserve evidence of the diversity of religious thought in late Second Temple Judaism. Biblical text older than the Dead Sea Scrolls has been discovered only in two silver scroll-shaped amulets containing portions of the Psalms, excavated from the Book of Numbers, excavated in Jerusalem at Ketef Hinnom and dated c. 600 BCE. A piece of the Torah known to exist, as it was dated palaeographically, to the 1st or 2nd century CE, and with the Q14 method to sometime between the 2nd and 4th century CE.^[2]

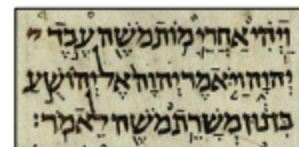
Leviticus found in the Q14 synagogue, burnt in the 6th century CE and analyzed in 2015, was found to be the most-oldest piece of the Torah known to exist, as it was dated palaeographically, to the 1st or 2nd century CE, and with the Q14 method to sometime between the 2nd and 4th century CE.^[3]

Most of the texts are written in Hebrew, with some in Aramaic (in different regional dialects, including Tiberian), and a few in Greek.^[4] If discoveries from the Judean desert are included, Latin (from Vespasian) and Arabic (from Khirbat al-Jarf) can be added.^[5] Most texts are written on parchment, some on papyrus, and one on copper.^[6]

The scrolls have traditionally been identified with the ancient Jewish sect called the Essenes, although some recent interpretations have challenged this association and argue that the scrolls were written by priests in Jerusalem, Zadokites, or other unknown Jewish groups.^{[7][8]}

Owing to the poor condition of some of the scrolls, not all of them have been identified. Those that have been identified can be divided into three general groups:

1. some 40% of them are copies of texts from the Hebrew Scriptures,
2. approximately another 30% of them are texts from the Second Temple Period which ultimately were not canonized in the Hebrew Bible, like
 3. the Book of Enoch, the Book of Jubilees, the Book of Tobit, the Wisdom of Solomon, Psalms 151-155, etc., and
 4. the remaining roughly 30% of them are sectarian manuscripts of previously unknown documents that shed light on the rules and beliefs of a particular group (sect) or groups within greater Judaism, like the Community Rule, the War Scroll, the Pesher on Habakkuk, and The Rule of the Blessings.^[9]



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The War of the Sons of Light Against the Sons of Darkness, also known as "War Rule", "Rule of War" and the "War Scroll", is a manual for military organization and strategy that was discovered among the Dead Sea Scrolls. The Damascus Document (the Cairo Damascus document, CD) or Damascus Rule is one of the most interesting texts of the Dead Sea Scrolls because it is the only Qumran work that was known before the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls. It is a composite text edited together from different sections of a larger source, and scholars have attempted to place the different sections in a chronological order to generate a more complete work of the original using evidence from the Dead Sea Scrolls.



The Isaiah Scroll, designated 1QIsa and also known as the Great Isaiah Scroll, is one of the seven Dead Sea Scrolls that were first recovered by Bedouin shepherds in 1947. The scroll is written in Hebrew and contains the entire Book of Isaiah from beginning to end, apart from a few small damaged portions. It is the oldest complete copy of the Book of Isaiah known, being 1100 years older than the Leningrad Codex, and the most complete scroll out of the 226 found at Qumran. Pieces of the Isaiah Scroll have been carbon 14 dated at least four times, giving calibrated date ranges between 225-324 BCE and 200-187 BCE; there have also been numerous palaeographic and scribal dating studies placing the scroll around 150-100 BCE.^[1]



400 BC - A votive Stela honoring the Thracian Goddess Bendis, carved at Athens
 331 BC - Takeover over Persia by Alexander the Great, the last tablets in Elamite are written (the battle for the chosen people of god each claiming to be the chosen people or containing a god unique to them, giving them the justification towards enslaving other humans)

325 BC - Euclid - Eukleidēs, sometimes called Euclid of Alexandria^[1] to distinguish him from Euclid of Megara, was a Greek mathematician, often referred to as the "founder of geometry"^[2] or the "father of geometry". He was active in Alexandria during the reign of Ptolemy I (323–283 BC).

300 BC - Elamite Script - Linear Elamite, adapted from inscription on stone, Elam, late 3rd century BC, Proto-Elamite, cf 196 BC - The Rosetta Stone, establishing the divine cult of Ptolemy V
 221 - The First Emperor of Qin standardized the written language of China after unifying the country in 221 BC.[8] Classical Chinese would remain the standard written language for the next 2000 years.
 180 BC - The Sudarshana Chakra of Visuvdeva-Krishna on a coin of Agathokles of Bactria
 In the process, the Sudarshana Chakra was made by the architect of



The Gortyn law code grants a medium of property rights to women in the case of divorce. Divorced women are entitled to any property that they brought to the marriage and half of the joint income if derived from her property. The code also provides for a portion of the household property. The code stipulates that any children conceived before the divorce but born after the divorce fall under the custody of the father. If the father does not accept the child, it reverts to the mother.

Property rights and inheritance

The code devotes a great deal of attention to the allocation and management of property. Although the husband manages the majority of the family property, the wife's property is still delineated. If the wife dies, the husband becomes the trustee to her property and may take no action on it without the consent of her children. In the case of remarriage, the first wife's property immediately comes into her children's possession. If the wife dies childless, her property reverts to her blood relatives.

If the husband dies with children, the property is held in trust by the wife for the children. If the children are of age upon the father's death, the property is divided between the children, with males receiving all of the land. If the husband dies without any children, the wife is compelled to remarry.

Adopted children receive all the inheritance rights of natural children and are considered legitimate heirs in all cases. Women are not allowed to adopt children.^{[1][2]} (The Law Code of Gortyn)



411 BC - Lysistrata (Ἰυσίστρατα or Ἰυσίστρατος; Attic Greek: Λυσιστράτη, "Army Disbander") is a comedy by Aristophanes. Originally performed in classical Athens in 411 BCE, it is a comic account of a woman's extraordinary mission to end the Peloponnesian War by denying all the men of the land any sex, which was the only thing they truly and deeply desired. Lysistrata persuades the women of Greece to withhold sexual privileges from their husbands and lovers as a means of forcing the men to negotiate peace—a strategy, however, that inflames the battle between the sexes. The play is notable for being an early exposé of sexual relations in a male-dominated society. Additionally, its dramatic structure represents a shift from the conventions of Old Comedy, a trend typical of the author's career.^[1] It was produced in the same year as the Thesmophoriazusae, another play with a focus on gender-based issues, just two years after Athens' catastrophic defeat in the Sicilian Expedition. At this time, Greek theatre was a profound form of entertainment, which was extremely popular for all audiences as it addressed political issues relevant to that time.

LYSISTRATA

There are a lot of things about us women
 That sadden me, considering how men
 See us as rascals.

CLONICE

As indeed we are!



428-348 - Plato

384 - 322 - Aristotle

408 BC - 318 AD - The Dead Sea Scrolls, in the narrow sense of Qumran Caves Scrolls^{[1][2]} are a collection of some 981 different manuscripts discovered between 1946/47, 1956 and 1971 in 12 caves (Qumran Caves) in the immediate vicinity of the village of Qumran, an ancient Jewish settlement at Khirbat Qumran in the eastern Judean Desert, the modern West Bank. The caves are located about two kilometers (1.2 miles) inland from the northwest shore of the Dead Sea, from which they derive their name.^[3] The consensus is that the Qumran Caves Scrolls date from the last three centuries BCE and the first century CE.^[4] Because some found at the same sites form a series beginning with John Hyrcanus (125–104 BCE) and continuing until the First Jewish–Roman War (66–73 CE), supporting the radiocarbon and palaeographic dating of the scrolls.^[5]

199 AD- The Hauberg Stele from the Maya Lowlands 'is one of the first dated monuments that depict the Vision Serpent's connection to bloodletting'.

200-500 ad - Tattvartha Sutra (also known as Tattvartha-siddhanta-sutra) is an ancient [Jain text](#) written by [Aśvatthya](#) sometime between the 2nd- and 5th-century AD. It is the one of the Jain scriptures written in the [Sanskrit](#) language. Tattvartha Sutra is also known in [Jainism](#) as the [Moksha-shastra](#) (Scripture describing the path of liberation). The Tattvartha Sutra is regarded as one of the earliest, most authoritative books on Jainism, and the only text authoritative in both the [Digambara](#) and [Śvētāmbara](#) sects (prior to the [Santana Dharma](#)). Its importance in Jainism is comparable with that of the [Bhagavad Gita](#) and [Yoga Sutra of Patanjali](#) in [Hinduism](#). It is a text in [sutra](#) or aphorisms, and presents the complete Jainism philosophy in 250 sutras over 10 chapters. The term Tattvartha is composed of the Sanskrit words [tattva](#) which means "truth, reality" and [artha](#) which means "nature, meaning", together meaning "nature of reality".

The very first sloka (aphorism) of the Sacred Jain text, [Tattvartha sutra](#) reads:

Right faith, right knowledge, and right conduct (together) constitute the path to liberation.

— Tattvarthasūtra (1-1)

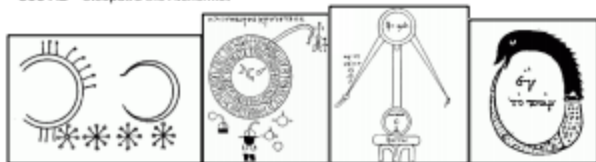
One of its sutra, [Parasparopagraho Jivanam](#) is the motto of Jainism. Its meaning is interpreted as "(The function) of souls is to help one another", or "Souls render service to one another".

200 AD - The Catacombs of Rome - ancient [catholic](#), underground burial places under [Rome, Italy](#), of which there are at least forty, some discovered only in recent decades. Though most famous for [Christian](#) burials, either in separate catacombs or mixed together, people of all the Roman religions are buried in them, beginning in the 2nd century AD.

The Christian catacombs are extremely important for the [study of Early Christianity](#), as they contain the great majority of examples from before about 400 AD, in [fresco](#) and [mosaic](#), as well as [gold glass](#) medallions (these, like most bodies, have been removed). The [Jewish](#) catacombs are similarly important for the [study of Jewish culture](#) at this period.

300BC - 300AD the stoics egalitarian views... revived again in the renaissance after Roman Empire Death- Presursors of certain fundamental aspects of CBT have been identified in various ancient philosophical traditions, particularly [Stoicism](#). Stoic philosophers, particularly [Epictetus](#), believed logic could be used to identify and discard false beliefs that lead to destructive emotions, which has influenced the way modern cognitive-behavioral therapists identify cognitive distortions that contribute to depression and anxiety. For example, [Aaron T. Beck's](#) original treatment manual for depression states, "The philosophical origins of cognitive therapy can be traced back to the Stoic philosophers".

~300 AD - Cleopatra the Alchemist



who likely lived during the 3rd century, was a [Greek Egyptian alchemist](#), author, and [philosopher](#). She experimented with practical alchemy but is also credited as one of the four female alchemists that could

estimated 50 million people. This was about 25% to 60% of the European population. Because the plague killed so many of the working population, wages rose due to the demand for labor. Some historians see this as a turning point in European economic development. The term [bubonic plague](#) is derived from the Greek word [bubon](#), meaning "groin". The term [bubone](#) is also used to refer to the swollen lymph nodes.

AD 385 Priscillian of Avila martyred by orthodox catholic forces -

Priscillian (died c. 385) was a wealthy nobleman of Roman Hispania who promoted a strict form of Christian [asceticism](#). He became [bishop of Avila](#) in 380. Certain practices of his followers (such as meeting at country villas instead of attending church) were denounced at the [Council of Zaragoza](#) in 380. Tensions between Priscillian and bishops opposed to his views continued, as well as political maneuvering by both sides. Around 385, Priscillian was charged with sorcery and executed by authority of the [Emperor Maximus](#). The ascetic movement [Priscillianism](#) is named after him, and continued in [Hispania](#) and [Gaul](#) until the late 6th century. [Tractates](#) by Priscillian and close followers, which had seemed lost, were discovered in 1885 and published in 1889.

[Sulpicius Severus](#), who characterized him ([Chronica](#) II.46) as noble and rich, a layman who had devoted his life to study, and was vain of his classical pagan education.

403 - Chronicle ([Chronica](#), [Chronicon Libri duo](#) or [Historia sacra](#), c. 403) The chief work of Severus

- 433 - Dharmaksema Translates the Sutra of Golden light - Translating Buddhist Medicine in

Medieval China - The sutra was originally written in [India](#) in [Sanskrit](#) and was translated several times into [Chinese](#) by [Dharmaksema](#) and others, and later translated into Tibetan and other languages. [Johannes Nobel](#) published Sanskrit and Tibetan editions of the text. The sutra is an extremely important Mahayana sutra, and one of the most popular Mahayana sutras of all time.

The name of the sutra derives from the chapter called "The Confession of the Golden Drum", where the bodhisattva Ruciśāstra narrates the name of a great drum that radiates a sublime golden light, symbolizing the dharmas or teachings of [Siddhārtha Buddha](#).

The Golden Light Sutra became one of the most important sutras in [Japan](#) because of its fundamental message, which teaches that the [Four Heavenly Kings](#) (Chinese: 四大天王; [pinyin](#): Sì Dà Tiānwáng) protect the ruler who governs his country in the proper manner.

The sutra also expounds the views of the [goddess Sarasvatī](#) (Chinese: 大自在天女; [pinyin](#): dà zì zài tiān nǚ), [Lohan](#) (Chinese: 大功德天; [pinyin](#): dà gōng dé tiān) and [Lohan](#) to protect any [bodhisattva](#) who will uphold and teach the sutra.

Dharmaksema (transliterated 竺法護; [pinyin](#): Zhū fǎ hù; 385-433 CE) was a [Buddhist monk](#), originally from [Central India](#), who went to China after studying and teaching in [Kashmir](#) and [Kucha](#). He had been residing in [Dunhuang](#) for several years when that city was captured in 400 by [Ji Sheng](#), the king of [Northern Liang](#). Under the patronage of [Mengqian](#), Dharmaksema took up residence in [Guizhou](#), the Northern Liang capital in 421. As well as being a valued political adviser to [Mengqian](#), he went on to become one of the most prolific translators of [Buddhist literature](#) into [Chinese](#). The colophons to translated texts attributed to Dharmaksema indicate that he was one of the few Indian scholar-monks active in China who was sufficiently proficient in spoken Chinese to make the preliminary oral translations of Buddhist texts himself without an interpreter, although the further stages in the production of the translations were done by his team of Chinese assistants. He was assassinated on the orders of his erstwhile patron [Mengqian](#), for quasi-political reasons, on another journey to the West in 433.

AD 391 - Paganism made illegal by Emperor Theodosius, temples of alexandria were closed by patriarch theophilus of alexandria in ad 391

produce the [Philosopher's stone](#). She is considered to be the inventor of the [Alembic](#), an early tool for analytical chemistry.

The philosopher's stone, or stone of the philosophers ([Latin](#): lapis philosophorum) is a legendary [alchemical](#) substance capable of turning [base metals](#) such as [mercury](#) into [gold](#) ([chrysomela](#)). From the Greek [σοφία](#) (*sofia*, "wisdom") and [λίθος](#) (*lithos*, "stone") or [λίαντρον](#) (*liantron*, "alembic") it is also called the [alembic stone](#) or [alembic stone](#). It is also said to extend one's life and called the [elixir of life](#) or [elixir of immortality](#) and for achieving [immortality](#) for many centuries, it was the most sought-after goal in [alchemy](#). The philosopher's stone was the central symbol of the mystical terminology of alchemy, symbolizing perfection at its finest, enlightenment, and heavenly bliss. Efforts to discover the philosopher's stone were known as the [Magnum Opus](#) ("Great Work").

Mention of the philosopher's stone in writing can be found as far back as Cheliosmetra by [Zoroaster of Persia](#) (c. 300 AD). Alchemical writers assign a longer history: [Ibn Khaldun](#) and the anonymous author of [Glossa Islam](#) (1639) claim that its history goes back to [Adam](#) who acquired the knowledge of the stone directly from God. This knowledge was said to be passed down through biblical patriarchs, giving them their longevity. The legend of the stone was also compared to the biblical history of the [Temple of Solomon](#) and the rejected cornerstone described [Psalm 118](#).

The Sacred Circle or [alchemical circle](#) (17th century) illustrating the ideology of the four elements of matter symbolizing the philosopher's stone

The theoretical roots of the stone's creation can be traced to Greek philosophy. Alchemists later used the [chemical](#) concept of [prima materia](#), and Creation stories presented in texts like [Plato's Timaeus](#) as analogies for their process. According to [Plato](#), the four elements are derived from a common source or [prima materia](#) (first matter), associated with [chaos](#). Prima materia is also the name alchemists assign to the starting ingredient for the creation of the philosopher's stone. The importance of this philosophical first matter persisted throughout the history of alchemy. In the seventeenth century, [Thomas Digges](#) writes, "the first matter of the stone is the very same with the first matter of all things".

An [alembic](#) ([Arabic](#): [إلمبيك](#) [al-ʾimbiq]) from [Greek](#): [ἀλμβή](#) [almbē], "cup, beaker" is an [alchemical still](#) consisting of two vessels connected by a tube, used for distilling chemicals.

AD 330 - First Outbreak

The first recorded epidemic affected the [Eastern Roman Empire](#) ([Byzantine Empire](#)) and was named the [Plague of Justinian](#) after emperor [Justinian I](#), who was infected but survived through extensive treatment. The pandemic resulted in the death of an estimated 25 million (fifth century outbreak) to 50 million people (two centuries of recurrence). The historian [Procopius](#) wrote, in Volume 8 of History of the Wars, of his personal encounter with the plague and the effect it had on the rising empire. In the spring of 542, the plague arrived in Constantinople, working its way from port city to port city and spreading around the [Mediterranean Sea](#), later migrating inland eastward into Asia Minor and west into Greece and Italy. Because the infectious disease spread inland by the transferring of merchandise through Justinian's efforts in acquiring luxurious goods of the time and exporting supplies, his capital became the leading exporter of the bubonic plague. Procopius, in his work *Secret History*, declared that Justinian was a demon of an emperor who either created the plague himself or was being punished for his sins.

Bubonic plague is one of three types of [bacterial infection](#) caused by [Yersinia pestis](#). These to seven days after exposure to the bacteria, [bubonic](#) symptoms develop. These include [fever](#), [headaches](#), and vomiting. Swollen and painful [lymph nodes](#) occur in the area closest to where the bacteria entered the skin. Occasionally the swollen lymph nodes may break open.

The three types of plague are the result of the route of infection: [bubonic plague](#), [septicemic plague](#), and [pneumonic plague](#). Bubonic plague is mainly spread by infected [fleas](#) from small animals. It may also result from exposure to the body fluids from a dead plague infected animal. In the bubonic form of plague, the bacteria enter through the skin through a flea bite and travel via the [lymphatic vessels](#) to a [lymph node](#), causing it to swell. Diagnosis is made by finding the bacteria in the blood, [sputum](#), or fluid from lymph nodes.

Prevention is through public health measures such as not handling dead animals in areas where plague is common. [Vaccines](#) have not been found to be very useful for plague prevention. Several [antibiotics](#) are effective for treatment including [streptomycin](#), [gentamicin](#), and [fluoroquinolones](#). Without treatment it results in the death of 30% to 90% of those infected. Death, if it occurs, is typically within two days. With treatment the risk of death is around 10%. Globally in 2013 there were about 790 documented cases which resulted in 126 deaths. The disease is most common in Africa.

The plague is believed to be the cause of the [Black Death](#) that swept through Asia, Europe, and Africa in the 14th century and killed an

410 - Sack of Rome by the Visigothic Kingdom



433-493 AD - Flavius Odoacer (424 - 493 AD), also known as [Flavius Odoacer](#) or [Odoacer](#) ([Italian](#): [Odoacero](#), [Latin](#): [Odoacer](#), [Germanic](#): [Odoakar](#)), was a soldier who in 476 became the first [King of Italy](#) (476-493). His reign is commonly seen as marking the end of the [Western Roman Empire](#).
Coin of Odoacer, Ravenna, 477, with Odoacer in profile, depicted with a "barbarian" mustache.

Probably of [Slavic](#) descent, Odoacer was a military leader in Italy who led the revolt of [Heraclius](#) against the Eastern Roman Empire. He deposed [Romulus Augustulus](#) on 4 September AD 476. Augustulus had been declared Western Roman Emperor by his father, the rebellious general of the army in Italy, less than a year before, but had been unable to gain allegiance or recognition beyond central Italy. With the backing of the Roman Senate, Odoacer then formally ruled Italy autonomously, paying lip service to the authority of [Julius Nepos](#), the last Western emperor, and Zeno, the emperor of the East. Upon Nepos' murder in 480 Odoacer invaded [Dalmatia](#), to punish the murderers. He did so, executing the conspirators, but within two years also conquered the region and incorporated it into his domain.

When [Theodoric](#), master of soldiers of the Eastern Empire, asked for Odoacer's help in 484 in his struggle to depose Zeno, Odoacer invaded Zeno's westernmost provinces. The emperor responded first by inciting the [Bagg](#) of present-day [Austria](#) to attack Italy. During the winter of 487-488 Odoacer crossed the [Alps](#) and defeated the [Bagg](#) in their own territory. Zeno also approved the [Ostrogothic](#) vassal against another. Theodoric invaded Italy in 489 and by August 490 had captured almost the entire peninsula, forcing Odoacer to take refuge in [Syracuse](#). The city surrendered on 5 March 492; Theodoric invited Odoacer to a banquet of reconciliation and then killed him.

507 - Franks Clovis I defeat Visigoths theodoric the great of the ostrogoths

519 - Liuvigild, Leuvigild, Leovigild, or Leovigild (Spanish and Portuguese), (c. 519 - 21 April 586) was a [Visigothic King of Hispania and Septimania](#) from 568 to April 21, 586. Known for his [Codex Revisus](#) or [Code of Leovigild](#), a unifying law allowing equal rights between the [Visigothic](#) and [Hispano-Roman](#) population, his kingdom covered modern [Portugal](#) and most of modern [Spain](#) down to [Toledo](#). He was born circa 525.

570 Muhammad is born in the city of Mecca

610 - Muhammad receives the first revelations of the Quran

AD 627 - The Battle of Nineveh, fought between the Eastern Roman

Empire and the Sassanian Empire of Persia near the ancient city

633 - Catholic bishops unsprung Visigothic Nobles right to confirm the election of a king and also declared that all Jews must be baptised.

AD 642 Alexandria was captured by the Muslim army of [Amr ibn al-As](#). Several later Arabic sources describe the library's destruction by the order of [Caliph Umar](#).

[Isidore of Seville](#), writing in the 13th century, quotes [Origen](#) as saying to [Yahud al-Nahbi](#): "If these books are in agreement with the Quran, we have no need of them; and if these are opposed to the Quran, destroy them."

AD 660 - Golden Light Sutra & The 5 Buddhas - historically the sutra now great esteem as a sutra for protecting the country, and often was read publicly to ward off

threats. Its first reading as a court ceremony was around 660 AD, when the [Tang dynasty](#) of China and [Silla](#) of Korea defeated the state of [Baekje](#) of Korea and were threatening Japan. ^[citation needed]

The Five Wisdom Buddhas are a later development, based on the [East Asian Yogicāra](#) elaboration of concepts concerning the [jñāna](#) of the Buddhas, of the [trikaya](#) or "three body" theory of [Buddhahood](#). Dhyanī Buddhas are aspects of the dharmakaya "dharma-body", which embodies the principle of [enlightenment in Buddhism](#).

Initially, two Buddhas appeared to represent wisdom and compassion: [Akshobhya](#) and [Amitāyus](#). A further distinction embodied the aspects of power, or activity, and the aspect of beauty, or spiritual riches. In the [Golden Light Sutra](#), an early Mahayana text, the figures are named Dundubishvara and Ratnaketu, but over time their names changed to become [Amoghasiddhi](#) and [Bhadrāsambhava](#). The central figure came to be called [Vairocana](#).

When these Buddhas are represented in mandalas, they may not always have the same colour or be related to the same directions. In particular, Akshobhya and Vairocana may be switched. When represented in a Vairocana mandala, the Buddhas are arranged like this:

There is an expansive number of associations with each element of the mandala, so that the [mandala](#) becomes a [cipher](#) and [mnemonic visual thinking instrument and concept map](#), a vehicle for understanding and decoding the whole of the [Dharma](#). Some of the associations include:

Family/ Buddha	Colour ← Element → Symbolism	Cardinality → Wisdom → Attachments → Gestures	Means → Maledeception to Stress	Season	Wisdom
Buddha/ Vairocana	white ← space → wheel	center → all accommodating → dharma → Teaching the Dharma	Turning the Wheel of Dharma → ignorance	n/a	法界性智, Hokkai taishō chī: The wisdom of the essence of the dharma-realm meditation mudra. ^[1]
Karma/ Amoghasiddhi	green ← air , wind → → double vajra	north → all accomplishing → mental formation,	protect, destroy → envy, jealousy	autumn	成所作智, Jōshōsa chī: The wisdom of perfect practice. ^[2]



The Womb Realm is a very popular subject for [mandalas](#), and along with the [Diamond Realm](#) (Vajradhātu) Mandala forms the [Mandala of the Two Realms](#). This mandala, along with the Diamond Realm, form the core of Japanese [Tendai](#) and [Shingon](#) Buddhist rituals, including [abhisheka](#) "initiation". In this ritual, new initiates are blindfolded and asked to toss a flower upon a mandala. Where the flower lands helps decide which Buddhist figure the student should devote themselves to. ^[3]

In traditional Shingon halls, the Womb Realm Mandala is hung on the east wall, symbolizing the young stage of Mahāvairocana. ^[4] In this setting, the Diamond Realm Mandala is hung on the west wall symbolizing the final realization of Mahāvairocana.

Four vases containing a lotus and a three-pronged Vajra, are placed at the corners of the Center Hall. The hall is marked off by a five-colored boundary path with each color referring to one of the five buddhas, knowledges, directions, roots, conversions, syllables, elements, and forms

AD 681 - A [rubbing](#) of the Yamanoue Stele, in [Takasaki](#), one of [three protected states](#) in Japan
 3500 BC - AD 700 - Ebla ([Arabic](#): [عبل](#), modern: [مردح](#), Tell Mardikh), was one of the earliest kingdoms in [Syria](#). Its remains constitute a [tell](#) located about 55 km (34 mi) southwest of [Aleppo](#) near the village of [Mardikh](#). Ebla was an important center throughout the [third millennium BC](#) and in the first half of the [second millennium BC](#). Its discovery proved the [Levant](#) was a center of ancient, centralized civilization equal to [Egypt](#) and [Mesopotamia](#). Ebla maintained its prosperity through a vast trading network. Artifacts from [Sumer](#), [Cyprus](#), [Egypt](#) and as far as [Afghanistan](#) were recovered from the city's palaces. The kingdom had its own language, [Eblaite](#) and the political organization of Ebla had features different from the Sumerian model. Women enjoyed a special status and the queen had major influence in the state and religious affairs. The pantheon of gods was mainly north Semitic and included deities exclusive to Ebla. The city was excavated starting in 1964, and became famous for the [Ebla tablets](#), an archive of about 20,000 [cuneiform](#) tablets found there, dated to around 2350 BC
 781 - Nestorian Monument/stone/tablet documents 150 years of early christianity in china
 AD 800 - [Stele 35](#) ([page image](#)) from [Yaxchilan](#) (8th century), depicting [Lady Eveningstar](#), the consort of king [Shield Jaguar II](#)
 1025 - [Canon of Medicine](#) (a standard medical text at many medieval universities), Persian polymath [Avicenna](#) (980–1037 AD)
 1066 - Norman Conquest - [https://www.bbc.com/history/england_1066](#)



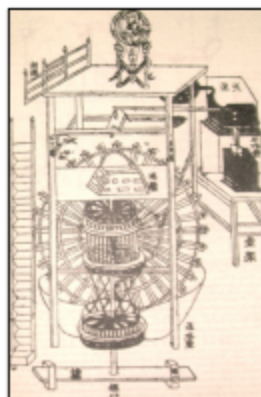
		concept → fearlessness			
Padma/Amitāyus	red ← fire → lotus	west → inquisitive → perception → meditation	magnetize , subjugate → selfishness	summer	妙觀察智 , Myōkanza chī: The wisdom of observation.
Ratna/Bhadrāsambhava	gold/yellow ← earth → jewel	south → equanimous → feeling → giving	enrich , increase → pride, greed	spring	平等性智 , Byōdōshō chī: The wisdom of equanimity.
Vajra/Akshobhya	blue ← water → sceptre , vajra	east → nondualist → vijnāna → humility	pacify → aggression	winter	大円勝智 , Daienkō chī: The wisdom of reflection.

The five Tathāgathas are protected by five [Wisdom Kings](#), and in Japan are frequently depicted together in the [Mandala of the Two Realms](#) and are in the [Shurangama Mantra](#) revealed in the

Taken at face value, one might take the main theme of the sutra literally, which is the importance for leaders to be good examples for the kingdom. In Chapter Twelve, the sutra speaks in verse form about the disasters that befall a kingdom when its ruler does not uphold justice, and the benefits of kings who lead an exemplary life. In the Chapter on the Guardian Kings, the Four Guardian Kings have a dialogue with the Buddha, explaining in vivid detail all the benefits a kingdom will have if its ruler enshrines the essence of the sutra and offers daily praise. The sutra contains some elements of early tantra, in that in chapter two, the sutra describes four Buddhas who dwell in the four cardinal directions. These same four comprise later Buddhist mandalas in the same positions, such as the [Womb Realm](#).

In [Vajrayana](#) Buddhism, the Womb Realm ([Sanskrit](#): garbhakosadhātu, [Japanese](#): 胎藏界 taizōkai) is the metaphysical space inhabited by the [Wisdom Kings](#). The Womb Realm is based on the [Mahāvairocana Tantra](#). The name of the mandala derives from chapter 2 of the sutra, where it is said that the buddha [Mahāvairocana](#) revealed the mandala's secret teachings to his disciple [Vajrasattva](#) from his "womb of compassion". ^[1] In other translations, the term matrix realm or Matrix Mandala are used. ^[2]

1020-1101 - Su Song was the engineer of a hydro-mechanical astronomical clock tower in medieval Kaifeng, which employed the use of an early escapement mechanism. ^{[1][2][3][4]} The escapement mechanism of Su's



clock tower had been invented by Buddhist monk Yi Xing and government official Liang Lingran in 725 AD to operate a water-powered armillary sphere, although Su's armillary sphere was the first to be provided with a mechanical clock drive. ^{[5][7][8]} Su's clock tower also featured the oldest known endless power-transmitting chain drive, called the fan li (天回, or "celestial ladder", as depicted in his horological treatise. ^[9]

1240 - 1305 - Moses de Leon - leon spain and similarity to 5,000 BC brans 1*

A contemporary tale from shortly after Moshe's death tends to confirm this view. The story runs that after the death of Moshe de Leon, a rich man from Avila offered Moshe's widow, who had been left without considerable means, a large sum of money for the ancient text her husband had used to compile the work. She, however, confessed that her husband himself was the author of the book, which he had composed without reference to any ancient work other than the [Hebrew Bible](#) and well known traditional rabbinical texts. She claimed to have asked him several times as to why he had put his teachings into the mouth of another. He replied that if these doctrines were attributed to the famous, miracle-working Shimon bar Yochai, they would be highly honored. Despite this admission, many Jews insisted that Moshe de Leon had indeed been in possession of now-lost ancient manuscripts. Others surmised that he was the recipient of ancient mystical oral traditions, or that he wrote the book under the inspiration of the spirit of Shimon bar Yochai and God Himself. ^[1]

The four stages of knowledge are:

- The exterior aspect of things: "The vision through the mirror that projects an indirect light"
- Knowing the essence of things: "The vision through the mirror that projects a direct light"
- Intuitive knowledge
- Knowledge through love

"Beyond the stage of "knowledge through love" is the ecstatic state known to the great mystics through their visions of the Divine. This state is entered by quieting the mind and renouncing materialities, with the head between the knees, absorbed in contemplation while repeating prayers and hymns. There are seven ecstatic stages, corresponding to seven "heavenly halls", each characterized marked by a vision of a different hue. The Zohar teaches that man can be glorified and deified. It rejects the view of [Hermionides](#) and others, who stressed the development of intellect over mystical spirituality. Its ethical principles are in keeping with the spirit of traditional Talmudic [Judaism](#). However, it holds that humanity's efforts toward moral perfection also influence the spiritual world of the divine emanations or Sefirot. The practice of virtue, moreover, increases the outpouring of divine grace."

1337 - The Hundred Years' War



1400 - 1650 - Nodena Village

The site was a 15-acre (6 ha) **palisaded village** on a **terrace** level of the **Mississippi River** about 5 miles (8 km) east of Wilson, Arkansas. Archaeological artifacts from the village of the Nodena people are dated to 1400–1650 CE. The houses in the village were built in a very orderly fashion, located on the same axis as the mounds at the site, demonstrating that the whole site was planned. Members of the de Soto Expedition described the villages of the Pacaha and Nodena peoples as being the most carefully planned and organized of all the villages they had seen in "La Florida", which was what they called the entire southeast. The villages of this area were described as having few if any trees, probably because this was the primary source of food and building materials. Many trees close to the village would have been cut down for these purposes. Houses were built from **wattle and daub**, with **palisaded** roofs. The palisade which surrounded the site was designed for defensive purposes. It had **towers** at regular intervals, with arrow slots to defend against enemy attacks. The people of Pacaha and Nodena were in a state of **perpetual war** with one another, and most large sites throughout the area in this time period had this type of defensive palisade.



The people of the Nodena phase practiced **artificial cranial deformation** or **head flattening**. Shortly after infants were born, they were strapped to a special carrier which deformed their skulls as they grew. Many of the skeletal remains found at the Nodena site had deformed skulls, of the type defined as **fronto-occipital deformation**, flattening of the forehead and the back of the head. Of 123 skulls found by Dr. Hampton, only six could be considered "normal", meaning they did not show the signs of head deformation. The functioning of the brain is not affected by cranial deformation, but the overall shape of the skull bones are. This practice was performed by many Native American tribes into historic times, including the **Crow**, although it later fell out of favor.

Morris, Dan (1973). (Oxidation account of 80 years of archaeological investigation in southern Mississippi County, Arkansas. Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series. **55**) <https://doi.org/10.2307/2325> **Arkansas, Charles** (1973). (Oxidation account of 80 years of archaeological investigation in southern Mississippi County, Arkansas. Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series. **55**) <https://doi.org/10.2307/2325>

1492 - American Indian Holocaust and Survival: A Population History Since 1492

1511 Gonzalo Guerrero Enslaved by Mayan Lords - Becomes War Leader

Bernal Díaz de Cárdena (*Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva España*, Chapter XXXI) records Aguilar's account, whereby Mayans sacrificed some of the ship's crew almost immediately, while putting the rest into cages. The Europeans managed to escape, but other Mayan lords captured and enslaved them. By 1519, the year **Hernán Cortés** began his **Conquest of Mexico**, only two from the original shipwreck remained alive: **Gonzalo Guerrero**, who by this time had become famous in the Mayan world as a war leader for **Nachan can**, Lord of **Chichén Itzá** (which included parts of Mexico and Belize); and **Gerónimo de Aguilar**, who had taken holy orders in his native Spain. Guerrero had by then married Nachan Can's daughter **Tzuc Hui** and had fathered the American's first **miscegenated** children. Cortés also learned that it was Guerrero's suggestion which led to the earlier attack on **Cortés's expedition**.

(*Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva España*)

1564-1642 - Galileo Galilei - Astronomer, Physicist, engineer, philosopher, and mathematician - major role in the **SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION OF THE Seventeenth century**. He has been called the "father of **observational astronomy**" ([\[1\]](#)) the "father of modern physics" ([\[2\]](#)) the "father of **scientific method**" ([\[3\]](#)) and the "father of science"



1611 - King James version of the Bible first Published

1677 - The *Mutua Liber*, or *Mutua Liber* (from *Latin*: *Silent Book*), is a **hermetic** philosophical work published in **La Rochelle** in 1677. It ranks amongst the major books on **alchemy** in **Early Modern literature**, just as much as does *Atlantis Fucina* by **Michael Maier**. It has been reprinted numerous times.

Consisting mainly of illustrated plates, *Mutua Liber* arouses contradictory interpretations. Its meaning was pored over for a long time by authors such as **Guillaume Casseville** and **Serge Halperin**, who claimed to be initiated alchemists. More recent studies are striving to use its historical reality in order to reveal its meaning.



1770 - Australian Natives opposing the arrival of Captain James Cook

1795 - The concept of a peaceful community of nations had been proposed as far back

1854 - WILLIAM HARTLESS, LAST

MEMBER OF KALAPUYA TRIBE, IS BORN

1914 - **Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson**, a British political scientist, coined the term "League of Nations" in 1914 and drafted a scheme for its organisation.



1920 -

Groundbreaking work of behaviorism began with **John B. Watson** and **Rosalie Rayner**'s studies of **conditioning** in 1920 ([\[1\]](#)). During the first half of the twentieth century, **John B. Watson** devised methodological behaviorism, which rejected **introspective methods** and sought to understand behavior by only measuring observable behaviors and events. It was not until the 1930s that **B. F. Skinner** suggested that private events—including thoughts and feelings—should be subjected to observable behavior which became the basis for his philosophy called **radical behaviorism** ([\[2\]](#)). While Watson and **Ivan Pavlov** investigated the stimulus-response procedures of **classical conditioning**, Skinner assessed the controlling nature of consequences and also the **antecedents** (or **discriminative stimuli**) that signal the behavior; the technique became known as **operant conditioning**.

1920 - The League of Nations (abbreviated as LN in English, *La Société des Nations* [\[1\]](#) *la société de nos* [\[2\]](#)) abbreviated as SDN or SdN in French) was an **intergovernmental organization** founded on 10 January 1920 as a result of the **Paris Peace Conference** that ended the **First World War**. It was the first international organization whose principal mission was to maintain **world peace**.^[3] Its primary goals, as stated in its **Covenant**, included preventing wars through **collective security** and **disarmament** and settling international disputes through negotiation and **arbitration**.^[4] Other issues in this and related treaties included labour conditions, just treatment of native inhabitants, human and drug trafficking, the arms trade, global health, prisoners of war, and protection of minorities in Europe.^[5] At its greatest extent from 28 September 1934 to 23 February 1935, it had 58 members. The League lasted for 26 years; the **United Nations** (UN) replaced it after the end of the Second World War on 20 April 1946 and inherited a number of agencies and organisations founded by the League. 1941 The Declaration of St James Palace in London - "Would we win only to live in dread of yet another war? Should we not define some purpose more creative than military victory? Is it not possible to



as 1795, when **Immanuel Kant**'s *Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch*, outlined the idea of a league of nations to control conflict and promote peace between states.^[6] Kant argued for the establishment of a peaceful world community, not in a sense of a global government, but in the hope that each state would declare itself a free state that respects its citizens and welcomes foreign visitors as fellow rational beings, thus promoting peaceful society worldwide 1724-1804 - Immanuel Kant 'German Romanticism' - formulated an individualist definition of 'enlightenment' similar to the concept of **Bildung**. "Enlightenment is man's emergence from his self-enforced immaturity." He argued that this immaturity comes not from a lack of understanding, but from a lack of courage to think independently. Against this intellectual cowardice, Kant urged: *Sapere aude*, "Dare to be wise!" In reaction to Kant, German scholars such as **Johann Gottfried Herder** (1744–1803) argued that human creativity, which necessarily takes unpredictable and highly diverse forms, is as important as human rationality (development of cognitive sciences, psychological benefit of creative play). Moreover, Herder proposed a collective form of **Bildung**: "For Herder, Bildung was the totality of experiences that provide a coherent identity, and sense of common destiny, to a people."

1860 - **Adolf Bastian** (1826–1905) argued for "the psychic unity of mankind." He proposed that a scientific comparison of all human societies would reveal that distinct worldviews consisted of the same basic elements. According to Bastian, all human societies share a set of "elementary ideas" (*Elementargedanken*); different cultures, or different "folk ideas" (*Völkergedanken*), are local modifications of the elementary ideas (*travelling ideas*) ([\[1\]](#)). *Adolf Bastian and the Psychic Unity of Mankind*, [\[2\]](#) [\[3\]](#) [\[4\]](#) [\[5\]](#) [\[6\]](#) [\[7\]](#) [\[8\]](#) [\[9\]](#) [\[10\]](#) [\[11\]](#) [\[12\]](#) [\[13\]](#) [\[14\]](#) [\[15\]](#) [\[16\]](#) [\[17\]](#) [\[18\]](#) [\[19\]](#) [\[20\]](#) [\[21\]](#) [\[22\]](#) [\[23\]](#) [\[24\]](#) [\[25\]](#) [\[26\]](#) [\[27\]](#) [\[28\]](#) [\[29\]](#) [\[30\]](#) [\[31\]](#) [\[32\]](#) [\[33\]](#) [\[34\]](#) [\[35\]](#) [\[36\]](#) [\[37\]](#) [\[38\]](#) [\[39\]](#) [\[40\]](#) [\[41\]](#) [\[42\]](#) [\[43\]](#) [\[44\]](#) [\[45\]](#) [\[46\]](#) [\[47\]](#) [\[48\]](#) [\[49\]](#) [\[50\]](#) [\[51\]](#) [\[52\]](#) [\[53\]](#) [\[54\]](#) [\[55\]](#) [\[56\]](#) [\[57\]](#) [\[58\]](#) [\[59\]](#) [\[60\]](#) [\[61\]](#) [\[62\]](#) [\[63\]](#) [\[64\]](#) [\[65\]](#) [\[66\]](#) [\[67\]](#) [\[68\]](#) [\[69\]](#) [\[70\]](#) [\[71\]](#) [\[72\]](#) [\[73\]](#) [\[74\]](#) [\[75\]](#) [\[76\]](#) [\[77\]](#) [\[78\]](#) [\[79\]](#) [\[80\]](#) [\[81\]](#) [\[82\]](#) [\[83\]](#) [\[84\]](#) [\[85\]](#) [\[86\]](#) [\[87\]](#) [\[88\]](#) [\[89\]](#) [\[90\]](#) [\[91\]](#) [\[92\]](#) [\[93\]](#) [\[94\]](#) [\[95\]](#) [\[96\]](#) [\[97\]](#) [\[98\]](#) [\[99\]](#) [\[100\]](#)

1869 - "Culture and Anarchy", by English poet and essayist **Matthew Arnold** (1822–1888) used the word "culture" to refer to an ideal of individual human refinement, of "the best that has been thought and said in the world." This concept of culture is also comparable to the **German** concept of **Bildung** "...culture being a pursuit of our total perfection by means of getting to know, on all the matters which most concern us, the best which has been thought and said in the world." (Arnold, Matthew. 1869. *Culture and Anarchy*.)

In practice, culture referred to an elite ideal and was associated with such activities as **art**, **classical music**, and **high culture**.

(Williams (1982), p. 90. Cited in Shaker, Roy (1994). *Understanding Popular Music*, p. 5. [\[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#) [\[3\]](#) [\[4\]](#) [\[5\]](#) [\[6\]](#) [\[7\]](#) [\[8\]](#) [\[9\]](#) [\[10\]](#) [\[11\]](#) [\[12\]](#) [\[13\]](#) [\[14\]](#) [\[15\]](#) [\[16\]](#) [\[17\]](#) [\[18\]](#) [\[19\]](#) [\[20\]](#) [\[21\]](#) [\[22\]](#) [\[23\]](#) [\[24\]](#) [\[25\]](#) [\[26\]](#) [\[27\]](#) [\[28\]](#) [\[29\]](#) [\[30\]](#) [\[31\]](#) [\[32\]](#) [\[33\]](#) [\[34\]](#) [\[35\]](#) [\[36\]](#) [\[37\]](#) [\[38\]](#) [\[39\]](#) [\[40\]](#) [\[41\]](#) [\[42\]](#) [\[43\]](#) [\[44\]](#) [\[45\]](#) [\[46\]](#) [\[47\]](#) [\[48\]](#) [\[49\]](#) [\[50\]](#) [\[51\]](#) [\[52\]](#) [\[53\]](#) [\[54\]](#) [\[55\]](#) [\[56\]](#) [\[57\]](#) [\[58\]](#) [\[59\]](#) [\[60\]](#) [\[61\]](#) [\[62\]](#) [\[63\]](#) [\[64\]](#) [\[65\]](#) [\[66\]](#) [\[67\]](#) [\[68\]](#) [\[69\]](#) [\[70\]](#) [\[71\]](#) [\[72\]](#) [\[73\]](#) [\[74\]](#) [\[75\]](#) [\[76\]](#) [\[77\]](#) [\[78\]](#) [\[79\]](#) [\[80\]](#) [\[81\]](#) [\[82\]](#) [\[83\]](#) [\[84\]](#) [\[85\]](#) [\[86\]](#) [\[87\]](#) [\[88\]](#) [\[89\]](#) [\[90\]](#) [\[91\]](#) [\[92\]](#) [\[93\]](#) [\[94\]](#) [\[95\]](#) [\[96\]](#) [\[97\]](#) [\[98\]](#) [\[99\]](#) [\[100\]](#)

As these forms were associated with urban life, "culture" was identified with "civilization" (from lat. *civitas*, city). Another facet of the **Romantic** movement was an interest in **folklore**, which led to identifying a "culture" among non-elites. This distinction is often characterized as that between **high culture**—namely that of the **urban social strata**—and **low culture**. In other words, the idea of "culture" that developed in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries reflected inequalities within European societies.[\[1\]](#)[\[2\]](#)[\[3\]](#)[\[4\]](#)[\[5\]](#)[\[6\]](#)[\[7\]](#)[\[8\]](#)[\[9\]](#)[\[10\]](#)[\[11\]](#)[\[12\]](#)[\[13\]](#)[\[14\]](#)[\[15\]](#)[\[16\]](#)[\[17\]](#)[\[18\]](#)[\[19\]](#)[\[20\]](#)[\[21\]](#)[\[22\]](#)[\[23\]](#)[\[24\]](#)[\[25\]](#)[\[26\]](#)[\[27\]](#)[\[28\]](#)[\[29\]](#)[\[30\]](#)[\[31\]](#)[\[32\]](#)[\[33\]](#)[\[34\]](#)[\[35\]](#)[\[36\]](#)[\[37\]](#)[\[38\]](#)[\[39\]](#)[\[40\]](#)[\[41\]](#)[\[42\]](#)[\[43\]](#)[\[44\]](#)[\[45\]](#)[\[46\]](#)[\[47\]](#)[\[48\]](#)[\[49\]](#)[\[50\]](#)[\[51\]](#)[\[52\]](#)[\[53\]](#)[\[54\]](#)[\[55\]](#)[\[56\]](#)[\[57\]](#)[\[58\]](#)[\[59\]](#)[\[60\]](#)[\[61\]](#)[\[62\]](#)[\[63\]](#)[\[64\]](#)[\[65\]](#)[\[66\]](#)[\[67\]](#)[\[68\]](#)[\[69\]](#)[\[70\]](#)[\[71\]](#)[\[72\]](#)[\[73\]](#)[\[74\]](#)[\[75\]](#)[\[76\]](#)[\[77\]](#)[\[78\]](#)[\[79\]](#)[\[80\]](#)[\[81\]](#)[\[82\]](#)[\[83\]](#)[\[84\]](#)[\[85\]](#)[\[86\]](#)[\[87\]](#)[\[88\]](#)[\[89\]](#)[\[90\]](#)[\[91\]](#)[\[92\]](#)[\[93\]](#)[\[94\]](#)[\[95\]](#)[\[96\]](#)[\[97\]](#)[\[98\]](#)[\[99\]](#)[\[100\]](#)

Other 19th-century critics, following Rousseau, have accepted this differentiation between higher and lower culture, but have seen the refinement and **artificiality** of high culture as justifying and even essential developments that obscure and distort people's essential nature. These critics considered **folk music** (as produced by "the folk," i.e., rural, illiterate, peasants) to honestly express a natural way of life, while classical music seemed superficial and decadent. Equally, this view often portrayed **indigenous peoples** as "noble savages" living authentic and unblemished lives, uncomplicated and uncorrupted by the highly stratified **capitalist** systems of the **West**.

In 1870 the anthropologist **Edward Tylor** (1832–1917) applied these ideas of higher versus lower culture to propose a theory of the **evolution of culture**. According to this theory, religion evolves from more polytheistic to more monotheistic forms.^[4] In the process, he redefined culture as a diverse set of activities characteristic of all human societies. This view paved the way for the modern understanding of culture.

shape a better life for all countries and peoples and cut the causes of war at their roots?"

1941 The Atlantic Charter World Organization

Of the **eight points of the Atlantic Charter**, two bear directly on world organization.

Sixth Clause - safety within national boundaries, freedom from fear and want - After the final destruction of Nazi tyranny," reads the sixth clause, "they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Seventh Clause - traversing the high seas without hindrance - The seventh clause stated that such a peace should enable "all men to traverse the high seas without hindrance."

Peace Organization - Eighth Clause - abandonment of the use of force. The eighth clause concluded the document with this outline of peace organization: "They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

Basic Principles of International Justice - Other points of the Atlantic Charter also affirmed the basic principles of international justice: no aggrandizement; no territorial changes without the freely-expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; the right of every people to choose their own form of government; and equal access to raw materials for all nations.

Higher Standards, Economic Advancement, Social Security - Fifth Clause - fuller collaboration between all nations in the economic field. A constructive purpose for the future international organization was also formulated in the fifth clause, which declared that the two streamlines desired to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.

1942 - Declaration of the United Nations

Declare: 1. Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war. 2. Each Government pledges itself to co-operate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over **hitlerism** - part one: 1. **Origin and Evolution A. The Declaration by the United Nations**

<http://www.un.org/en/sections/about-us/origin-and-evolution-of-the-united-nations/>

1943 - The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising - Uprising started on 19 April when the Ghetto refused to surrender to the police commander SS-Grüderführer Jürgen Stroop who then ordered the burning of the Ghetto, block by block, ending on 16 May. A total of 13,000 Jews died, about half of them burnt alive or suffocated. No more than 300 German Casualties

1943 - Moscow and Teheran Conferences

<http://www.un.org/en/sections/about-us/origin-and-evolution-of-the-united-nations/>

"That they [the Foreign Ministers] recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

1944 - 1945 : Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta

A Proposal for the World Organization, **Structure** - According to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, four principal bodies were to contribute to the organization to be known as the United Nations. There was to be a General Assembly composed of all the members. There came a Security Council of eleven members. Five of these were to be permanent and the other six were to be chosen from the

Culture Map

Conscience-Self Health-Discovery

remaining members by the General Assembly to hold office for two years. The third body was an International Court of Justice, and the fourth a Secretariat. An Economic and Social Council, working under the authority of the General Assembly, was also provided for. **Rules and Responsibilities** - The essence of the plan was that responsibility for preventing future war should be conferred upon the Security Council. The General Assembly could study, discuss and make recommendations in order to promote international cooperation and adjust situations likely to impair welfare. It could consider problems of cooperation in maintaining peace and security, and disarmament, in their general principles. But it could not make recommendations on any matter being considered by the Security Council, and all questions on which action was necessary had to be referred to the Security Council. **Method of Voting** - The actual method of voting in the Security Council - an all-important question - was left open at Dumbarton Oaks for future discussion. **Arms Transfer to the Axis of Power** - Another important feature of the Dumbarton Oaks plan was that member states were to place armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council in its task of preventing war and suppressing acts of aggression. The absence of such force, it was generally agreed, had been a fatal weakness in the older League of Nations machinery for preserving peace.

"We are resolved," the three leaders declared, "upon the earliest possible establishment with our Allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security... We have agreed that a Conference of United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco in the United States on the 25th April, 1945, to prepare the charter of such an organization, along the lines proposed in the formal conversations of Dumbarton Oaks." 11 February 1945

<http://www.un.org/en/about-us/press/1945-dumbarton-oxs-and-the-united-nations>

1945 - World Historic - The First United Nations Gathering at The San Francisco Conference -

Forty-six nations, including the four sponsors, were originally invited to the San Francisco Conference: nations which had declared war on Germany and Japan and which had signed the United Nations Declaration.

<http://www.un.org/en/about-us/press/1945-dumbarton-oxs-and-the-united-nations>

1948 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a historic document that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 183rd session on 10 December 1948 as Resolution 217 at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, France.

Article 25 "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care..."

1948 - The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health. It was established on 7 April 1948, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The WHO is a member of the United Nations Development Group. Its predecessor, the Health Organization, was an agency of the League of Nations.

1948 - The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 was the first major U.S. law to address water pollution.

1920-1951 - Henrietta Lacks was an African American woman whose cancer cells were the source of the HeLa cell line, one of the most important cell lines in medical research. The HeLa cell line is an immortalized cell line, meaning the cells will reproduce indefinitely under specific conditions. Lacks was the unwitting donor of these cells from a tumor biopsied during treatment for cervical cancer at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, U.S. in 1951. These cells were then cultured by George Otto Guy who created the cell line known as HeLa, which is still used for medical research.

1953 - Bicycle Trip Day. Sun April 19th, Swiss Scientist Albert Hoffman Returns from the grave and intentionally/commensally doses himself on (his words) "problem child" (LSD), 3 days after he accidentally died himself. At 4:20 in the afternoon of April 19th, without informing anyone at Sandoz except his lab assistant, Hoffman dosed 250 milligrams of a gram of lysergic acid diethylamide tartrate—the crystallized salt form of the compound—and drank it. He expected it to do absolutely nothing.

Hoffman was dealing with the LSD as if it might be deadly poison. That's why he had begun his tests with such an infinitesimal dose, a thousand times less than the active dose of any other physically active compound he knew of. He had planned to increase the dosage by tiny increments until he got the first inkling of a reaction, expecting it to take many dose increases before that happened. But just 40 minutes after that initial dose, he wrote the one and only entry in his lab journal:

17500: Beginning, dizziness, feeling of anxiety, visual distortions, symptoms of paralysis, desire to laugh.

"I was able to write the last words only with great effort," he wrote in his memoir, *LSD: My Problem Child*. "I had to struggle to speak intelligibly."

"The horror subsided and gave way to a feeling of good fortune and gratitude, the more normal perceptions and thoughts returned,

Culture Map

Conscience-Self Health-Discovery

"turning a blind eye" to the Laotian military doing it.¹⁰⁸ This allegation has been supported by former Laos CIA paramilitary **Anthony Battaglia** (aka Tony Post), former Air America pilot, and other people involved in the war. It is portrayed in the movie *AL Gore*. However, **University of Georgia** historian **William M. Leary**, writing on behalf of Air America, claims that this was done without the airline employees' direct knowledge and that the airline did not trade in drugs.¹⁰⁹ **Curtis Posson** denies the allegation, citing Leary's study as evidence.¹⁰⁸

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1974 - Discovered in 1975, endorphins are neurotransmitters that reduce pain and anxiety, enhance the immune system and retard the aging process by removing superoxide. They have both neurological and spinal effects. At least 20 types of endorphins have been discovered in humans. **β-endorphin** contains 16 amino acids; **β-endorphin**, **β₁-endorphin**, **β₂-endorphin**, **β₃-endorphin**, **β₄-endorphin**, **β₅-endorphin**, **β₆-endorphin**, **β₇-endorphin**, **β₈-endorphin**, **β₉-endorphin**, **β₁₀-endorphin**, **β₁₁-endorphin**, **β₁₂-endorphin**, **β₁₃-endorphin**, **β₁₄-endorphin**, **β₁₅-endorphin**, **β₁₆-endorphin**, **β₁₇-endorphin**, **β₁₈-endorphin**, **β₁₉-endorphin**, **β₂₀-endorphin**, **β₂₁-endorphin**, **β₂₂-endorphin**, **β₂₃-endorphin**, **β₂₄-endorphin**, **β₂₅-endorphin**, **β₂₆-endorphin**, **β₂₇-endorphin**, **β₂₈-endorphin**, **β₂₉-endorphin**, **β₃₀-endorphin**, **β₃₁-endorphin**, **β₃₂-endorphin**, **β₃₃-endorphin**, **β₃₄-endorphin**, **β₃₅-endorphin**, **β₃₆-endorphin**, **β₃₇-endorphin**, **β₃₈-endorphin**, **β₃₉-endorphin**, **β₄₀-endorphin**, **β₄₁-endorphin**, **β₄₂-endorphin**, **β₄₃-endorphin**, **β₄₄-endorphin**, **β₄₅-endorphin**, **β₄₆-endorphin**, 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Culture Map

Conscience-Self Health-Discovery

perception.

Maclean originally formulated the triune brain hypothesis in the 1960s, drawing on comparative neuroanatomical work done by [Ludwig Edinger](#), [Karl Vogt](#), and [C. J. Huxley](#) early in the twentieth century.^[1] The 1960s saw a rebirth of interest in comparative neuroanatomy, motivated in part by the availability of a variety of new neuroanatomical techniques for charting the circuitry of animal brains. Subsequent findings have refined the traditional neuroanatomical ideas upon which Maclean based his hypothesis.

For example, the basal ganglia (structures derived from the floor of the forebrain and making up Maclean's reptilian complex) were shown to take up a much smaller portion of the forebrain of reptiles and birds (together called [sauropsids](#)) than previously supposed, and to exist in [archosaurs](#) and [fish](#) as well as [mammals](#) and [sauropsids](#). Because the basal ganglia are found in the forebrain of all modern vertebrates, they must likely date to the common evolutionary ancestor of the vertebrates, more than 500 million years ago, rather than to the origin of reptiles.

Some recent behavioral studies do not support the traditional view of saurigid behavior as stereotyped and ritualistic (as in Maclean's reptilian complex). Birds have been shown to possess highly sophisticated cognitive abilities, such as the toolmaking of the [New Caledonian crow](#), and the language-like categorization abilities of the [African grey parrot](#).^[2] Structures of the limbic system, which Maclean proposed arose in early mammals, have now been shown to exist across a range of modern vertebrates. The "paleomammalian" trait of parental care of offspring is widespread in birds and occurs in some fishes as well. Thus, like the basal ganglia, the evolution of these systems presumably dates to a common vertebrate ancestor.^[3]

Finally, recent studies based on paleontological data or comparative anatomical evidence strongly suggest that the neocortex was already present in the earliest emerging mammals.^[4] In addition, although non-mammals do not have a neocortex in the true sense (that is, a structure comprising part of the forebrain, not, or pallidum, consisting of six characteristic layers of neurons), they possess [pallid regions](#), and some parts of the pallidum are considered homologous to the mammalian neocortex. While these areas lack the characteristic six neocortical layers, birds and reptiles generally possess three layers in the dorsal pallidum (the homolog of the mammalian neocortex).^[5] The [telencephalic](#) birds and mammals make neuroanatomical connections with other telencephalic structures like those made by neocortices. It mediates similar functions such as perception, learning and memory, decision making, motor control, conceptual thinking.

The triune model of the mammalian brain is seen as an oversimplified organizing theme by some in the field of comparative neuroscience.^[6] It continues to hold public interest because of its simplicity. While technically inaccurate in many respects as an explanation for brain activity, it remains one of very few approximations of the truth we have to work with: the "neocortex" represents that cluster of brain structures involved in advanced cognition, including planning, modeling and simulation; the "limbic brain" refers to those brain structures, wherever located, associated with social and nurturing behaviors, mutual reciprocity, and other behaviors and affects that arose during the age of the mammals; and the "reptilian brain" refers to those brain structures related to territoriality, ritual behavior and other "reptile" behaviors. The broad explanatory value makes this approximation very engaging and is a useful level of complexity for high school students to begin engaging with brain research.

[Howard Bloom](#), in his book *The Lucifer Principle*, references the concept of the triune brain in his explanations of certain aspects of human behavior. [Arthur Koestler](#) made Maclean's concept of the triune brain the centerpiece of much of his later work, notably *The Ghost in the Machine*. English novelist [Julian Barnes](#) quotes Maclean on the triune brain in the forward to his 1982 novel *Before She Met Me*. Peter A. Levine uses the triune brain concept in his book *Waking the Tiger* to explain his *somatic experiencing* approach to healing trauma.

This circuit operates in essentially the same way across mammals, reptiles, fish, primates and humans.

[Robert Anton Wilson](#) equated this circuit with the *ego stage* in the Freudian theory of [psychosexual development](#), and proposed that this circuit is activated in adults by strong [ego](#) states.^[1]

2. (Leary)The emotional-Reconnection circuit (Wilson)The antiterrorist circuit.^[2]

The emotional-territorial circuit is imprinted in the toddler stage. It is concerned with domination and submission, territoriality, etc.

The imprint on this circuit will trigger one of two states:

- Dominant, aggressive behavior. This imprint creates an "alpha" social attitude. Equivalent to the "top dog" position in the model of [Fritz Perls](#), to "Yin" in the [Yin position](#) model of [Transactional analysis](#), and to [major morality](#) in the model of [Friedrich Nietzsche](#).^[3]
- Submissive, cooperative behavior. Equivalent to the "bottom dog" position in the model of [Fritz Perls](#), to "Yang" in the [Yin position](#) model and to [Nietzsche's](#) *an-ah-morality*.

This circuit is activated by [dominant](#) drugs such as [alcohol](#), [barbiturates](#), and [tetrahydrocannabinol](#).^[4] This circuit appeared first in territorial vertebrate animals and is preserved across all mammals. It corresponds to the mammalian brain of [Robert Anton Wilson](#). [Robert Anton Wilson](#) equated this circuit with the *ego stage* in the Freudian theory of [psychosexual development](#). This circuit introduces a 2nd spatial dimension; up/down.

The first and second circuits both imprint in a binary fashion: trust/suspicion and dominance/submission.^[5] Thus there are four possible ways of imprinting the first two circuits:

Culture Map

Conscience-Self Health-Discovery

8. (Leary)The neuro-atomic metaphysicology (Wilson)The non-local quantum circuit.^[1]

The eighth circuit is concerned with [quantum consciousness](#), [non-local awareness](#) (information from beyond ordinary [space-time](#) awareness which is limited by the [speed of light](#)), [dilatation](#). Some of the ways this circuit can get activated are the awakening of [kundalini](#), shock, a [near-death experience](#), etc.^[2] This circuit has even been compared to the [Buddhist](#) concept of [bodhi](#) from the [Avalokitesvara Sutra](#).

1994 - Violence Against Women's Act [domestic violence](#) continues to be a massive problem with enormous individual and societal consequences. The scope and consequences of domestic violence are often misunderstood and rarely addressed.

1994, April 18 - 98th Boston Marathon (course record broken): Cosmas Ndeti of Kenya 1st man in 2:07:15 and Uta Pippig of Germany 1st woman in 2:21:45

Ken Gosterbrook, South African press photographer, shot dead at 32



Former President Nixon suffered a stroke & dies 4 days later

The Client by John Grisham was one of the best selling books.



1998 - the original UNESCO document on the culture of peace <http://www.culture-of-peace.info/annexes/resA-53-370/coverpage.html> - Identified 8 Pillars holding up the Culture of War

1. armies and armaments

Culture Map

Conscience-Self Health-Discovery

- Trusting 1st circuit and dominant 2nd circuit. (In OK, you're OK. Friendly strength in the [Interpersonal Circumplex](#) - [Fire](#) in the [four elements model](#).) Chakric in the [four human model](#).^[1]
- Trusting 1st circuit and submissive 2nd circuit. (In not OK, you're OK. Friendly weakness. [Water](#) in the four elements model. [Platonic](#) humor.
- Suspicious 1st circuit and dominant 2nd circuit. (In OK, you're not OK. Unfriendly strength. [Air](#) in the four elements model. [Sanguine](#) humor.
- Suspicious 1st circuit and submissive 2nd circuit. (In not OK, you're not OK. Unfriendly weakness. [Earth](#) in the four elements model. [Melancholic](#) humor.

3. (Leary)The Impyremental symbolic circuit (Wilson)The semantic time-binding circuit.^[2]

This circuit is imprinted by human symbol systems. It is concerned with language, handling the environment, invention, calculation, prediction, building a mental "map" of the universe, physical dexterity, etc.

This circuit is activated by [stimulant](#) drugs such as [amphetamines](#), [cathinones](#), [cocaine](#), and [caffeine](#).^[3] This circuit supposedly appeared first when [homo](#) started differentiating from the rest of the [primates](#).

[Robert Anton Wilson](#), being heavily influenced by [General Semantics](#), writes of this circuit as the "time-binding circuit". This means that this circuit's contents - including human know-how, technology, science etc. - are preserved [permanently](#) and passed on from generation to generation, constantly mutating and increasing in sophistication.

4. (Leary)The socio-sexual domestication circuit (Wilson)The socio-sexual circuit.^[4]

This fourth circuit is imprinted by the first [group-mating](#) experiences and tribal "marriage". It is concerned with [sexual pleasure](#) (instead of sexual reproduction), local definitions of "friend" and "enemy", [relationships](#), mating of the young, etc. The fourth circuit conceals itself with cultural values and operating within the [social network](#). This circuit is said to have first appeared with the development of tribes. Some have pointed out that [archaosaurs](#) such as [Tyrannosaurus](#) seem to meet some of the requirements needed to activate this circuit.^[5]

5. (Leary and Wilson)The neurosomatic circuit.^[6]

This is concerned with neurological-somatic feedbacks, feeling high and bleish, [somatic programming](#), etc. It may be called the [rapture circuit](#).^[7]

When this circuit is activated, a non-conceptual feeling of well-being arises. This has a beneficial effect on the health of the physical body.^[8]

The fifth circuit is consciousness of the [body](#). There is a marked shift from linear visual space to an all-encompassing [aesthetic](#) sensory space. Perceptions are judged not so much for their meaning and utility, but for their aesthetic qualities.^[9] Experience of this circuit often accompanies an [ecstasy](#), [turn-on](#), a rapturous assessment, a detachment from the previously compulsive mechanism of the first four circuits.

This circuit is activated by ecstatic experiences via physiological effects of [cannabis](#), [Hatha Yoga](#), [tantra](#) and [Zen meditation](#). Robert Anton Wilson writes, "Tantra yoga is concerned with shifting consciousness entirely into this circuit."^[10] and that "Prolonged sexual play without orgasm always triggers some Circuit V consciousness".^[11]

Leary describes that this circuit first appeared in the [yogic classes](#), with the development of leisure-class civilizations around 2000 BC.

6. (Leary)The neuro-electric circuit (Wilson)The metaprogramming circuit.^[12]

Note: Timothy Leary lists this circuit as the sixth and the neurogenetic circuit as the seventh.^[13] In "Prometheus Rising", Robert Anton Wilson reversed the order of these two circuits.^[14] describing the neurogenetic circuit as the sixth circuit, and the metaprogramming circuit as the seventh. In the subsequently published "Quantum Psychology", he reverted this back to the order proposed by Leary.^[15]

This circuit is concerned with re-imprinting and re-programming all earlier circuits and the reliability of "realities" perceived. The sixth circuit consists of the nervous system becoming aware of itself. Leary says this circuit enables [telepathic communication](#) and is activated by low-to-moderate doses of [LSD](#) (50-150 µg), moderate doses of [psilocybin mushrooms](#) and meditation/chanting, especially when used in a group or ritual setting. This circuit is traced by Leary back to 500 BC [Pythagorean](#) times.^[16]

7. (Leary)The neurogenetic circuit (Wilson)The morphogenetic circuit.^[17]

This circuit is the connection of the individual's mind to the whole sweep of evolution and life as a whole. It is the part of consciousness that echoes the experiences of the previous generations that have brought the individual's brain-mind to its present level.^[18]

It deals with ancestral, societal and scientific [DNA-chip](#)-brain feedbacks. Those who achieve this mutuality may speak of [past lives](#), [reincarnation](#), [immortality](#), etc.^[19] It corresponds to the [collective unconscious](#) in the models of [Carl Jung](#),^[20] where archetypes reside.

Activation of this circuit may be equated with consciousness of the [Great God Pan](#) in his aspect as life as a whole, or with consciousness of [Gaia](#), the biosphere considered as a single organism.^[21]

This circuit is activated by moderate doses of [LSD](#) (200-500 µg), higher doses of [psilocybin mushrooms](#), [yoga](#) and [meditation](#).^[22]

The circuit first appeared among the [Hindus](#) in the early first millennium and later reappeared among the [Sufi](#) sects.

2. authoritarian rule associated with military leadership
3. control of information through secrecy and propaganda
4. identification of an "enemy"
5. education of young men from the nobility to be warriors
6. male domination
7. wealth based on plunder and slavery
8. economy based on exploitation of people (slaves, serfs, etc.) and the environment

9. religious institutions that support the government and military
10. artistic and literary glorification of military conquest

11. means to deter slave revolts and political dissidents including internal use of military power, prisons and executions.*

1999 - [ISIL](#) originated as [Jama'at al-Fatah al-Islami](#) in 1999, which pledged allegiance to al-Qaeda and participated in the [Iraq insurgency](#) following the [2003 invasion of Iraq](#) by Western forces. The group proclaimed itself a [worldwide caliphate](#) and began referring to itself as Islamic State (دولة الإسلامية العالمية) or [IS](#) in June 2014. As a caliphate, it claims religious, political, and military authority over all Muslims worldwide. The group proclaimed itself a worldwide caliphate and began referring to itself as Islamic State (دولة الإسلامية العالمية) in June 2014. As a caliphate, it claims religious, political, and military authority over all Muslims worldwide. (Relation to Hitler/master race subscription/idea/exploring historic origins of superiority complex)

2004, April 18 - [Ecological Stoichiometry](#) - first recorded attempt for a complicated molecular structure average 1586 man

2014 - [Declaration of Consciousness Movement](#)

<https://www.indiegogo.com/projects/the-declaration-of-consciousness-movement/>

The Declaration of Consciousness has a global mission to acquire 1 billion signatures from citizens of the earth with the intention to create a radical shift of consciousness on the planet based on the following guiding principles:

We The People of Earth Declare:

- Non-Violence / Ahimsa Principle: Planetary peace can only occur when we individually and collectively choose to live and live in peace, honoring All as One.

- Equality for All and the Empowerment of Women: As All are One, it is imperative to uphold and honor all women as reverently equal within society and our cultural worklives.

- Universal Freedom: Our Oneness and collective evolution can only be achieved when we honor the rights of all to live free of any and all forms of

- subjugation so as to wholly and completely express a state of self-realized Consciousness.
- Honor to Child: The future of our planet and generations to come depends on how we dutifully protect each child's innocence and mindfully nurture the potential of each child, as a future leader in Consciousness.

- Inspire Creativity and Empower Innovation: The evolutionary advancement of our collective Consciousness and the development of all scientific and/or technological achievements which better our world, can only occur when society supports, honors and nurtures the development of creativity and innovation.

- Consciousness and Ethics of Commerce: The wellbeing of all people and the equitable sustainability of all societies depends on the conscious development and implementation of commerce that upholds the principle of contributing toward planetary good before an intent to generate profit.

- Ecological Preservation and Climate Change: Each life-form on our planet depends on our Consciousness that reverently cares over each of the environmental elements that shape our global climate and sustains all life.

- Spiritual Freedom and Unity: Each person on our planet holds the potential of contributing towards a greater good in our world, thus they are deserving of our collective support in the attainment of their most advanced Consciousness.

Culture Map

Conscience-Self Health-Discovery

2014 - **Secret Information Costs the Public \$5.2 Billion** -
courtesy of the Information Security Oversight Office of the National Archives, is that the government - except the CIA -
spent \$5.22 billion on classification last year.

2017 - **Trump signs largest arms deal in American history** with Saudi Arabia worth \$350
billion over the next decade <http://thetrump.com/news/2017/03/05/trump-signs-largest-arms-deal-american-history-saudi-arabia>

2017 - How Emotions Are Made: The Secret Life of the Brain, Authored by Lisa Feldman Barrett
http://hosted.ap.org/specials/interactives/pharmawater_site/day1_01.html

Water supply pharmaceuticals

<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/index.cfm>

<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/timeline/index.cfm>

Other potential Timelines - timeline quantum dev. Health sciences dev.

<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/index.cfm> - [linking into Human Culture Timeline]

<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/index.cfm>

<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/index.cfm>

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